About CDF

The Children's Defense Fund (CDF) exists to provide a strong and effective voice for the children of America who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor, minority, and handicapped children. Our goal is to educate the nation about the needs of children and encourage preventive investment in children before they get sick, drop out of school, or get into trouble.

CDF is a unique organization. CDF focuses on programs and policies that affect large numbers of children, rather than on helping families on a case-by-case basis. Our staff includes specialists in health, education, child welfare, mental health, child development, adolescent pregnancy prevention, and youth employment. CDF gathers data and disseminates information on key issues affecting children. We monitor the development and implementation of federal and state policies. We provide information, technical assistance, and support to a network of state and local child advocates. We pursue an annual legislative agenda in the United States Congress and litigate selected cases of major importance. CDF also educates thousands of citizens annually about children's needs and responsible policy options for meeting those needs.

CDF is a national organization with roots in communities across America. Although our main office is in Washington, D.C., we reach out to towns and cities across the country to monitor the effects of changes in national and state policies and to help people and organizations who are concerned with what happens to children. CDF maintains state offices in Mississippi and Ohio and state projects in Minnesota and Texas, and Virginia. CDF has developed cooperative projects with groups in many states. Child Watch, a national effort of the Association of Junior Leagues, CDF, and other national organizations to assess the impact of federal and state budget decisions on children, is an example of this collaborative effort.

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Child Care: Whose Priority?

A State Child Care Fact Book 1985

A White Paper Prepared by Helen Blank and Amy Wilkins

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface v

The Need for Child Care and Help In Meeting Its Costs 1

State, County, and Local Child Care Programs Continue to Report a Serious Gap Between the Need for and the Availability of Child Care 7

Elements of a State Child Care Agenda 19

Making the Case for Child Care 43

State Fact Sheets 61

Appendices 184

Percentage of Working Women with Pre-school and School-Age Children by State 186

Living Situations for Children Under Age 18 by State 188

Number of Families Living Below Poverty Level by State 190

Median Family Income 192

State Child Care Data for Center-Based and Family Day Care 194

State Allotments of Federal Title XX/Social Services Block Grant Money (1983-1985) 199

Total Expenditures on Child Care Title XX/ SSBG Dollars (1984-1985) 201

Children Served with Title XX/SSBG Dollars 206

Title XX Child Care Eligibility Requirements for Parents in School or Training Programs 211

State Title XX/SSBG Center-Based Provider Reimbursement Rates (1984-1985) 216

Title XX/SSBG Family Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates (1984-1985) 222

State Use of the Federal Dependent Care Tax Credit: 1981.....228

State Dependent Care Tax Credits or Deductions.....230

State Expenditures for State Dependent Care Tax Credits or Deductions (1982-1983).....239

State Non-Occupational Disability Laws.....241

State Liability Insurance Requirements for Child Care Facilities.....242

Criminal Records Check Summary.....246

General Child Care Bibliography.....253

A Sample of State and County Child Care Publications.....255

Pending Federal Child Care Legislation.....256

States Try to Lower Child Care Financing Hurdles: CDF Reports Article on Low-Interest Loan Programs.....263

State Child Care Contacts.....264

PREFACE

For the third year in a row the Children's Defense Fund (CDF) has surveyed forty-nine states to gather information on child care funding and policies, and is publishing this report on the 1985 survey results.

The need for quality child care continues to increase. This report focuses on the particular need for assistance in obtaining quality child care among low-income families with working parents and parents who are in job training or school.

The responses of the public and the private sector to these needs generally have been inadequate. There have been, however, some important initiatives and improvements made during the last year, occurring primarily at the state level. This report therefore focuses on recent child care activities in the states, and offers information that CDF feels will be useful to advocates and public officials as they seek expanded state and local resources for child care.

Improvements at the state level occurred despite the continuing erosion of funding under the Title XX Social Services Block Grant, the largest direct source of federal funds for child care. Title XX allows states to use federal funds for a wide range of services for a variety of population groups; child care is only one component, albeit a crucial one. In 1981, the President and Congress cut federal funds for Title XX by 21 percent and the very small increases that have been enacted in some of the subsequent years have failed to restore Title XX to even its 1981 level. Therefore, in terms of real dollars (adjusting for inflation), the Title XX funds in 1986 will be only 75 percent of what they would have been in 1982 if they had not been cut by the federal government.

For FY 1985 (October 1984 through September 1985), Congress increased Title XX funds by authorizing a small one-time $25 million allocation for child care training. Otherwise, there was no increase from the FY 1984 $2.7 billion budget.

The reduction in federal support means that states which have preserved or increased their child care programs over the last five years have done so by increasing state funds for child care. Almost always a precondition of that commitment to child care has been the constant vigilance and work of child care advocates and strong support from key public officials at the state and local level.

Our survey showed that 1985 brought an increase in such support in several states as well as the development of innovative advocacy strategies in many states. Numerous state and local reports highlighted the severe underfunding of the child care system for low-income children, and set forth specific recommendations for closing the gap in services. In several states, governors and legislators responded to the reports and the aggressive efforts of advocates with new funds for child care.

This State Child Care Fact Book is organized into five parts that show what is happening in each of the states and provide advocates and public officials with both data about the present and information about alternative approaches:

- Part I gives a very brief overview of the critical and growing need for child care and for assistance to low-income families in obtaining that care.

- Part II presents a summary of our recent findings concerning the states' response to those needs.*/ We summarize in Part II both the good news and the bad news.

- Part III reviews the various types of initiatives undertaken by different states, and in the process of this review identifies core elements of a strong state child care agenda.

- Part IV provides a fact sheet on each state to help advocates identify the gaps in their state programs and compare their state's child care policies to other states.

- Part V includes a set of appendices which will provide more detailed data about the need for and supply of child care as well as resources that advocates can use in state campaigns to increase funds for child care.

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*/ To gather the data included in this study, we conducted telephone interviews with state officials responsible for the child care programs funded under the Title XX Social Services Block Grant, as well as state licensing officials and child care advocates. In those instances in which this year's figures are different from past CDF surveys, it is because the state has changed its method of recordkeeping or has provided CDF with updated numbers for past years. Alaska is not included because child care for working parents is funded totally by local governments.

I. THE NEED FOR CHILD CARE AND HELP IN MEETING ITS COSTS

Common sense dictates that making child care available must be a number one priority for policymakers concerned about employment, welfare, and the well-being of children.

For the large and growing number of working mothers with young children, child care is a basic necessity.

As of March 1984:

- Almost 47 percent of mothers with children under the age of one were in the labor force, a 95 percent increase since 1970.
- Fifty-three percent of mothers with children under the age of two were in the labor force, a 75 percent increase since 1970.
- Nearly 50 percent of mothers with children under age three were in the labor force, almost a 30 percent increase since 1970.
- Over 9 million children under age six have mothers in the labor force and almost 15 million children ages 6 to 13 have working mothers.
- By the end of this decade, there will be about 4.8 million more children with working mothers than in 1980. Amost 3.4 million of these children will be under age six.

In 1983, two-thirds of the women in the labor force were single, widowed, divorced, or had husbands who earned less than $15,000.

The need for child care is not limited to those active in the work force. Other mothers with young children, including teenage parents, who are not in the labor force but are seeking the training, education, or job necessary to avoid dependence on welfare must have child care. California's Child Development Program Advisory Committee asked poor

working parents what they would be doing without child care services. The overwhelming response was "be on welfare." One mother said:

> The child care program has saved me and my children. Child care has given me the chance to go to school, work part-time and have any hope of getting off welfare. I feel very supported and encouraged by the program. It is a way to grow out of the hopeless welfare mentality.

Another said, "My alternative is unacceptable, substandard care for my children."

By investing in families and helping them become self-sufficient, child care is cost-effective. For example, public assistance for one year costs Ohio $6,000 for a mother and one child, while it costs the state an average of $2,000 for full-time child care for that child so the parent can work and support her family.(1)

The California Governor's Child Care Task Force recently commissioned the Gallup Poll organization to conduct telephone interviews with 1,200 California parents with children under 14. Almost one-quarter of all parents who were homemakers or unemployed reported that inadequate child care arrangements keep them from working or attending training outside the home. This figure rose to one-third in single-parent households.(2)

The following situation is all too common because child care is so hard to find:

- A Washington State single mother, with three young children ages eight, four, and one, struggled to keep her family together and move off dependence on welfare. A year-and-a-half ago, she placed four-year-old in foster care because she could

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(1) AFDC, Food Stamps, Utility Aid, and Medicaid

(2) Child Care Information Exchange, September 18, 1985, No. 45, p. 11.

not handle his discipline problems. She turned to Alcoholics Anonymous to help her cope with her own alcohol problem. A parent-aide volunteer group also helped her. She grew stronger and took her son back home. She also received a scholarship to attend a vocational school. However, the lack of child care for mothers on AFDC who are enrolled in training programs in Washington has prevented her from taking advantage of the scholarship. She sought child care help by turning to legislators and others. However, the policy remains, and she cannot move ahead to gain the skills she needs to move off her dependency on welfare.

The need for child care support for single mothers is most pressing. Over 12 million children (one in five of all children) live in a single parent family. By 1990, nearly one child in four will live in a single parent household, double the 1970 rate. Over half of all black children now live with their mothers only. These female heads of households are the principal source of support for their families. When they work, they need help in meeting their child care costs. The average single mother earned only $8,951 in 1982. In 1983, 55 percent of children in single-headed families were poor. One key cause of this poverty was the difficulty in working or working limited hours because of the unavailability of child care.

The cost of child care is too high for many working families to afford without help.

There are significant variations in the costs of day care for children, variations based on geography, age of the child, and type of care. Out-of-home care for one child can cost anywhere from $1,500 to $10,000 per year. The majority of parents pay about $3,000 per child per year for child care services. (3)

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(3) Friedman, Dana. "Corporate Financial Assistance for Child Care" - The Conference Board Research Bulletin, No. 177, Work and Family Information Center, New York, 1985.

Low-income families cannot bear these costs without direct assistance. A single mother with two children working 37.5 hours per week for 52 weeks a year at the minimum wage earns $6,533 per year, less than 75 percent of the poverty level. Paying any child care cost is a virtual impossibility. If she had to pay just $1,000 per year or 25 cents per child per hour, her family's disposable income would drop to less than 65 percent of the poverty level. The number of children living with single parent and two-parent families who need help in meeting their child care costs is highlighted by the extraordinary number of young children in poverty in the United States -- one in four children under age six lived in poverty in 1984.

Child care allows parents to work and expand their opportunities, but it is equally important for the benefits it provides to children, especially low-income children. During their key developmental years, children must be nurtured by supportive caregivers. A high-quality child care program can ensure that a low-income child does not begin her elementary school career with a marked disadvantage.

Many child care programs serving low-income families incorporate or could include the features of Head Start, a comprehensive child development program for disadvantaged children which guarantees that children receive the proper education, health, nutrition, and supportive services that they need to get off to an even start with other children in school and in later life. Studies have documented that Head Start children perform as well as or better than their peers when they begin school; they have fewer grade retentions and special education placements; lower absenteeism; fewer cases of anemia; higher rates of immunizations; and better nutritional practices and better health in general.

Too often, policymakers consider child care policies in isolation. They consider child care options which are at best custodial as a part of an initiative to help AFDC mothers work, or they examine how child care helps further the optimum development of young children. They fail, however, to recognize the interrelationship of the two objectives and the fact that the children served in both cases are the same poor children who could benefit from a high-quality pre-school experience.

II. STATES, COUNTIES, AND LOCAL CHILD CARE PROGRAMS CONTINUE TO REPORT A SERIOUS GAP BETWEEN THE NEED FOR AND THE AVAILABILITY OF CHILD CARE

Child care funding and quality were important concerns in a number of state legislatures in 1985, and there are more improvements to share in this year's report than in previous years. But progress remains slow -- far too slow for the young children whose critical developmental years will be spent at home alone or in child care settings that are merely custodial or even harmful and far too slow for the mothers who need jobs or training but cannot arrange affordable child care.

By and large, the availability of child care funding is still well below 1981 levels. Thirty states increased state funding for child care by 4 percent or more between 1984 and 1985. However, the total overall state increase in child care spending was only approximately $60 million.

When inflation is factored in, however, thirty-five states are spending less money for child care services funded through the Title XX Social Services Block Grant in 1985 than in 1981.* Twenty-two states are spending less for child care now than in 1981 even without an adjustment for inflation. In the face of decreasing federal resources, states have not taken up the slack.

*Since Idaho could not provide 1981 data, it is not included in the 1981-85 comparisons.

STATES WHOSE FUNDING HAS FAILED TO KEEP PACE WITH INFLATION SINCE 1981

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Michigan
Mississippi
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Jersey
North Dakota
Oklahoma
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Vermont
Virginia
West Virginia

Eleven states are actually serving fewer children in 1985 than they did in 1984.** Worse yet, twenty-four states are serving fewer children in 1985 than in 1981.

States that have increased the number of children served since 1981	States that have reduced the number of children served since 1981	States that have neither reduced nor expanded the number of children served since 1981
Arizona	Alabama	Georgia
*California	Arkansas	Indiana
Dist. of Col.	Colorado	Nebraska
Florida	Connecticut	North Carolina
Louisiana	Delaware	Pennsylvania
Maryland	Hawaii	South Carolina
Massachusetts	Illinois	Tennessee
Minnesota	Iowa	
Missouri	Kansas	
New Hampshire	Kentucky	
New Jersey	Maine	
New York	Michigan	
*Oregon	Mississippi	
Texas	Montana	
Utah	Nevada	
Washington	New Mexico	
Wisconsin	North Dakota	
Wyoming	Ohio	
	Oklahoma	
	Rhode Island	
	South Dakota	
	Vermont	
	Virginia	
	West Virginia	

(*) Child care services funded with state funds as opposed to Title XX.

** Alabama, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The need for expanded child care support is documented by advocates and state officials across the country.

- Recent data from Massachusetts resource and referral programs suggest that only one-third of the families in the state who need day care are able to find satisfactory, affordable child care.

- Since January 1, 1985, Kentucky has only provided child care services to additional children who have been documented as abused or neglected; no subsidy has been available for additional low-income working families.

- A Connecticut report states that less than one-third of the children needing day care in Connecticut can be accommodated in licensed day care facilities. A majority of Connecticut towns (59) have no after-school child care programs.

- In Iowa, several counties ran out of Social Services Block Grant funds this year. As a result, Iowa froze all child care spending from the end of April to June.

- Idaho provides no child care support for low-income working parents who are not eligible for AFDC. Boise's Resource and Referral program reports numerous calls from mothers earning in the neighborhood of $10,000 a year who cannot afford child care, but who are not eligible for any help in meeting their child care needs.

- Cuyahoga County, Ohio (Cleveland) estimates that an additional $8.2 million would be needed to serve all of the families who need assistance.

- A report prepared by the Association for Children of New Jersey found that New Jersey has child care facilities for fewer than two out of three children who need them. In addition, as many as 250,000 elementary school children in the state are home alone after school.

- In 1984, approximately 20,000 Pennsylvania children received subsidized child care. This is in contrast to the estimated 300,000 children under age 12 who need subsidized care.

Some Progress Has Been Made In Some States

On the positive side of the ledger, we can identify a few states that took sizable steps to improve their child care situation for 1985. In some cases, the child care budget was increased. In other instances, states took other steps to improve their systems.

Massachusetts is an example of a state that moved forward on several fronts in 1985. It has significantly increased state funding to help families afford child care. At the same time, Massachusetts also raised reimbursement rates to give caregivers better compensation for their services. (Historically, throughout the nation, child care providers themselves have given the biggest subsidy to child care by working for exceedingly low wages.) The Massachusetts legislature also provided funding to the State Office for Children to create 26 positions to strengthen its family day care licensing capacity and its ability to respond to reports of licensing violations.

Florida approved a $10 million increase for child care for its 1986 fiscal year. The increase will enable 10,000 more poor children to receive child care services. Florida also made more parents eligible for help by raising its eligibility levels for publicly funded child care. In the past, a mother with one child earning more than $7,099 a year received no support. Now mothers earning up to $10,700 annually will be eligible for child care assistance.

New Jersey will increase funding for a variety of child care services by $15 million and will target a percentage of these funds to teen parents and to a 5 percent cost-of-living increase for child care pro-

viders. The state also made strides by providing funds for a state child care clearinghouse, three regional resource and referral centers, and other services.

North Carolina increased funding for child care by 20 percent in 1985 and plans to add close to $1 million FY 1986. The state will reallocate funds, targeting an increased percentage to counties with a significant number of poor children. As a result of the new child care monies it will receive, one rural area, where 80 to 90 percent of its black children currently live in poverty, will be able to serve 500 to 600 additional children and open up 50 new child care jobs. North Carolina also made major revisions in its licensing standards.

Minnesota expanded its state-funded, sliding fee child care program for low-income working parents by $7 million, and will require that all counties participate in this program. New York added slightly over $6 million for child care support for low-income working families, with the requirement that counties provide a 12.5 percent local match. Ohio will expand funding for Title XX Child Care Services by $5 million in FY 1986 and passed a bill which makes significant improvements in child care regulation.

Pennsylvania expanded child care funding by over $6 million, targeting $1.5 million for school-age child care. The remainder will be used to serve additional pre-school children and to raise provider rates.

California has approved $8 million for operating costs for school-age child care programs for FY 1986 and $16 million for each year thereafter, requiring a local dollar-for-dollar match. California also passed $36.5 million for capital expenditures on a one-time only basis,

as well as up to $2,100 per child or approximately $10.6 million in the first year to pay for school-age child care for welfare mothers enrolled in a new workfare program. This large increase in child care funding was part of a package that included highly controversial work requirements for public assistance recipients.

Further changes were made in Michigan, where a Young Parents Program was established. This program guarantees child care assistance to any mother, regardless of income, to help her finish high school, adult basic education, or a GED program.

Other states took small steps, creating new funding streams to address the needs of different families and children. Indiana authorized $270,000 for operating costs for school-age child care programs over a two-year period. Iowa passed a bill targeting $1 million in state lottery revenues for start-up costs for infant, school-age, resource and referral, and employer-sponsored child care programs. Funds will also be used for child care subsidies for JTPA participants as well as for displaced homemakers. Iowa also appropriated $445,000 for physical improvements in child care centers and family day care homes.

Progress Was Not Uniform

The picture is far from uniformly optimistic. Some states moved backwards, either by establishing regressive policies or by reducing overall funding. Utah increased its overall funding for child care, but instituted a new policy, as did Mississippi, denying child care assistance to the majority of low-income two-parent families. This

action eliminated 250 families out of a total caseload of 450 in Utah. We know at least one Utah family which has decided to separate so their children can have the benefit of child care assistance. In another case, a disabled husband participating in a vocational education program was told that he was not so disabled that he could not stay home and care for his child. He and his wife were denied child care assistance. After several months, Utah began to realize the punitive and self-defeating nature of its decision and slightly modified its eligibility policies, setting up a complex series of requirements that two-parent families must follow to qualify for assistance. Mississippi, however, has not decided to change its new policy of eliminating two-parent families from eligibility for child care help.

In Alabama, mothers in training and mothers looking for jobs were eliminated from eligibility for Title XX funded child care. Only three-quarters of the children served in 1985 will be served in 1986. In 1981, the state had 13,004 child care slots compared to an estimated 6,500 for FY 1986. Since the summer of 1985, the state has also reduced its child care licensing and monitoring staff by 40 percent.

Other states have followed a similar path. New Hampshire will eliminate all funding for preventive services child care by January 1986. New Mexico is serving 1,125 fewer children in 1985 than 1984, a cut of 36 percent. Idaho advocates did not move backward, but lost their long battle to gain mandatory licensing for the state child care programs. Because of this, some communities are still allowing one caregiver to care for thirty children.

Greater Federal Support for Child Care is Essential

While there has been increasing attention to child care in a number of states, in far too many instances increased funds have simply helped states catch up with some (or, rarely, all) of the cutbacks made in 1981-1982. In most states, funds are grossly inadequate for the need. For example, Minnesota, New York, and Ohio were three states that made improvements in 1985. Minnesota estimates that $40 million is necessary to serve families eligible for child care under its sliding fee program, but only increased funding to $10 million. New York added $6.25 million to help low-income working families earning under 125 percent of the poverty level pay for child care. The state is attempting to remedy the situation that occurred in 1981 when many counties made such working families ineligible for child care, resulting in 8,400 to 12,000 children losing child care. In Ohio, 250,000 children have lost child care services since 1981, a 65 percent reduction. Without expanded federal support, the child care needs of children and families will not be adequately met.

There is little indication that the private sector will meet any significant portion of low-income workers' needs. To date, approximately 2,000 employers out of 6 million provide <u>any</u> type of child care assistance to their employees, and in some cases it is minimal. The benefits in the 2,000 companies range from operating an on-site child care center to sponsoring noon-time seminars for employees to help them with parenting. While almost 600 employers sponsor on-site child care centers, 400 of them are hospitals, which viewed child care as an incentive for recruiting nurses. When child care is provided at an on-site center but employees are charged, its costs are often beyond

the reach of lower-paid employees if the program does not include a sliding fee scale.

Employers are increasingly offered child care assistance through "salary reduction plans," which cost the company little or nothing but which subsidize child care by giving the employees an income tax advantage. Such plans are most beneficial to higher income employees. Typically, a family must earn approximately $20,000 to $25,000 to gain any significant benefit from such an approach, and it benefits most those in the highest tax brackets.

Congressional Action

At the federal level, the House of Representatives has before it legislation introduced by Rep. George Miller (D-CA), Chairman of the Select Committee for Children, Youth, and Families. This legislation, the Child Care Opportunities for Families Act (H.R. 2867), addresses many flaws in our child care system. It was drafted in response to evidence gathered at hearings held in Washington, D.C. and across the country during 1984. The evidence revealed large gaps in child care throughout the states. On the Senate side, a series of similar bills were introduced in early March 1985.

Congress has not passed any of these child care initiatives. Nor has it funded the extremely modest child care program ($20 million per year) it authorized in 1984 for start-up costs for school age child care and resource and referral programs.

The Title XX Social Services Block Grant, the largest direct source of support for child care, remains funded at $2.7 billion per year, $600 million less than the level at which it would have been funded this year had it not been cut in 1981.

As advocates press ahead to seek increased state support, they must also continue to demand that Congress pay attention to child care problems and increase federal funds to help the many families for whom child care costs mean less food on the table or an inability to work and attain self-sufficiency.

III. ELEMENTS OF A STATE CHILD CARE AGENDA

While movement has been slow, there is visible progress in some states towards enacting a broad child care agenda. Part III discusses various program and funding strategies that states are using to fill their child care gaps. While the CDF study did not review local governments' child care policies, interest in child care is growing in cities and counties as well as states. Several of the initiatives described in this could be organized and funded at the local level as well as the state level.

In addition to the elements described in ensuing sections of this Part, states and advocates must consider four overarching principles in developing their child care policies that apply to all programs and combinations of programs:

- Child care should be affordable for lower-income working families and those in school or training programs;
- The supply of quality child care programs should be expanded;
- The quality of child care programs should be strengthened;
- Child care providers, most of whom are low-income women supporting their own families, should be paid a living wage.

A. CHILD CARE FUNDING STREAMS

The federal Title XX Social Services Block Grant provides the major source of funds that states use as a base and that most states build on, to one degree or another, to meet the child care needs of low-income children and families.

As indicated in the Preface, federal Title XX funds were cut severely in 1981 and have been eroded by inflation since then.

In 1981, Congress also eliminated a requirement that states spend $1 of their own funds for every $3 in federal Title XX money that they receive.

But Title XX remains the key base for child care. Since the law governing Title XX expenditures is so flexible, Title XX funded child care can be used to meet the needs of infants through school-age children. It is often targeted to low-income working parents, adolescent mothers, parents enrolled in school or training programs, and children in need of protective services. States can build a responsive child care system that encourages parents to work, stay in school, or participate in job training, and that provides supportive child care for children by expanding quality child care services. To accomplish these goals, however, states must add new state dollars for child care to their Title XX allocations.

While some states devote a considerable portion of their Title XX Social Services Block Grant funds to child care, others see child care as a limited priority. Adding state funds to federal Title XX funds can help meet the needs of a broad range of children and families and is a sound approach for increasing the supply of available child care. Establishing separate funding streams for certain specific populations of children and families is another strategy used by some states to meet particular child care needs. These funds can be made part of the state's Title XX program to create a more unified system. State agencies outside of the Human Services department that can and should also be tapped as potential sources of child care funds include Education, Higher Education, Labor, Housing, and Economic Development.

B. GROUPS ELIGIBLE FOR HELP IN MEETING THEIR CHILD CARE NEEDS

While the family types mentioned previously are often among those eligible for child care services funded through Title XX, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and other low-income working families are the largest group served by states' child care programs. Although most states cannot break down exactly how child care dollars are divided among infant, pre-school, and school-age children, officials believe that the majority of funds are used for pre-school children. Title XX is an obvious resource to build on in order to efficiently reach a broader group of children and families. However, in a number of states, advocates have been more successful in getting funding for programs targeted to some of the specific groups of children or families discussed below.

Working AFDC Families

Several states help working families that also receive AFDC pay for child care through the AFDC Child Care Disregard. Under the disregard, families pay their own child care costs directly to the child care provider and deduct (disregard) the amount (up to $160 per month per child) from their income when computing their AFDC benefits. Thus, if the family had earned income of $300 and a $50 AFDC supplement, but began paying $150 per month for child care from its earnings, its AFDC grant would rise to $200 to offset the child care costs. This system, in theory, enables the family to receive an AFDC check that covers child care costs.

The AFDC disregard is a flawed approach for helping low-income families pay for child care. First, the families are limited to a maximum child care disregard of only $160 a month per child, regardless

of the actual cost of decent care. In many communities good care costs significantly more. Second, families must locate their own child care, which is not required to meet any standards of quality. Third, the families are reimbursed only after the fact for child care expenses, because a family's AFDC benefits are calculated on the basis of its income and expenses for the previous month or two months earlier. This creates a particular hardship in the first month or two of child care payments or in months when child care costs increase. Fourth, AFDC eligibility and benefit levels in almost all states are so intolerably low that the working families with both earned income and AFDC eligibility are extremely poor, with incomes way below the poverty level. Having to pay any money out-of-pocket for child care (even if it is reimbursed later) is a major hardship; costs for child care must compete with even more basic needs for heat, food, and clothing.

Non-AFDC and Low-Income Working Families

In addition to providing child care to AFDC recipients through the social service system rather than through a disregard method, states must extend child care to other poor and near-poor working families that do not receive welfare because their incomes are above welfare eligibility levels or they do not fit the categories of types of families eligible for welfare. Families in poverty should receive child care assistance at no cost. Those families who are near-poor, with incomes slightly above poverty, can afford to pay slightly more but not a great deal, and states should be very careful not to price them out of the system. In the absence of a sliding scale, families are punished for the small steps they take up the economic ladder.

Small salary increases can make families with still limited incomes ineligible for child care assistance, costing them more than the salary increase. Parents then may be forced to move their children to less supportive child care arrangements in order to continue working. It is very unsettling and even harmful for young children to be forced to leave their familiar caregivers and friends. In extreme circumstances parents may decide to quit a job or refuse a promotion in order to maintain child care support.

Forty states already have sliding scales in place. Two states, Wisconsin and Massachusetts, are models to consider. Wisconsin allows families earning up to 70 percent of the state's median income to be eligible for child care assistance initially. Families then may continue to receive help until they earn up to 84 percent of the median income. Massachusetts also makes continuity of care a primary consideration in its eligibility policies.

School-Age Child Care

More than 60 percent of the mothers of school-age children work outside the home. Far too little attention is paid by states to the child care needs of working parents once their children enter kindergarten. Estimates of school-age children under age thirteen left home alone in the early morning hours range from 5 million to 10 million. Millions of young children return after school to empty houses or hang out in unsupervised playgrounds. No one knows the exact figures because parents are hesitant to admit that they leave their children alone, but the numbers are huge.

Although a growing number of programs are offering after-school child care, they are far from meeting the enormous need. In addition, unsubsidized after-school child care is beyond the financial reach of lower-income families. Unless public funding is available for operating costs as well as start-up costs, the programs will not be accessible to families who do not have the $15 to $40 a week per child to pay for unsubsidizied programs.

A community can address school-age child care needs in a variety of ways. Many models involve schools contracting with community groups to provide care in a school setting. States can encourage more programs by allowing schools to provide or to contract for school-age child care services, and by making funds available for start-up and operating costs of the before- and after-school programs. Periods when schools are not in session (i.e. summers and vacations) must also be covered, or parents cannot take permanent jobs. Funds can be made directly available to community groups, and a sliding fee, with free care for the poor, will guarantee low-income children access to school-age child care. Appropriate standards and guidelines also should be developed for these programs.

California now provides the largest amount of state funding for school-age child care. The Governor recently approved legislation authorizing: $8 million the first year and $16 million annually thereafter for operating costs (requiring a one-to-one local match) for low-income working families including former AFDC recipients; $36.5 million on a one-time-only basis for capital expenditures, of which $14 million is intended to increase the capacity of child care programs for school-age children whose parents are now in the work force, and $22.5 million is intended to increase the capacity to serve participants

(or former participants) of a new welfare employment program; and up to $2,100 per child per year to allow mothers with school-age children to participate in a workfare program. The price advocates paid for school-age child care was the highly controversial workfare requirements for AFDC mothers of school-age children.

Pennsylvania recently approved $1.5 million for care for school-age children. Indiana passed a pilot school-age child care bill that includes $270,000 for operating costs. New Jersey approved $1 million, targeting a portion for school-age child care. New York offers $300,000 for start-up costs for school-age child care programs. Kansas made a tiny contribution in this area by allocating $15,000 for school-age child care. Arizona passed legislation that does not include money, but allows school buildings to be used for extended-day, school-age child care programs without the requirement that tenants pay the full cost of rent and utilities. Wisconsin has earmarked $77,800 for two-and-a-half years to fund three different types of school-age child care programs in three areas of the state.

Child Care for Children of Adolescent Parents

Another population needing specially targeted child care consists of adolescent parents trying to finish their schooling or participating in job training programs.

Each year adolescent females give birth to more than 550,000 infants. About 300,000 of these mothers have not completed high school. Child care is an absolutely essential service if these mothers are to be able to return to school, as well as to gain parenting skills. States should support child care programs located in or within easy access to schools for young mothers in high school, providing care

at least through the toddler stage. Child care assistance should not be cut off after several months but should be available until a mother finishes high school. Off-campus child care should be available and accessible to mothers seeking a GED or enrolled in non-school-based training programs. Parent education and counseling should be key elements to these programs. Many successful programs also make comprehensive health services available to adolescent parents as well as to other students.

Wisconsin has passed legislation providing $158,000 for child care in high schools for adolescent mothers, requiring counties with participating school districts to match funds on a one-to-one basis. Through its Young Parents program, Michigan will guarantee child care help to any mother, regardless of income and age, to allow her to finish high school, adult basic education, or earn a GED. New Jersey will target a portion of its $12.5 million increase in Title XX funded child care in FY 1986 for teen parents. California provides almost $6.5 million for child care on or near high school and junior high school campuses for more than 2,500 infants. Parenting education and counseling for California's school-age parents are provided while they finish high school. Florida's legislature allocated $300,000 for educational programs and child care services for teen-age mothers. This will allow programs to operate in at least six school districts, with a dollar-for-dollar match from local school districts. Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington, D.C. also provide limited support to encourage school districts to offer child care for children of adolescent parents.

Child Care for Children of College Students

Child care responsibilities and lack of adequate child care arrangements and assistance are major barriers to higher education for low-income women. A recent survey by the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools found that child care problems were serious or very serious for about one-fourth of all students. In 1979, the California Post-Secondary Education Commission cited lack of adequate, low-cost child development programs as a primary factor in the underrepresentation of ethnic and minority low-income women students in higher education.

Child care is rarely available on campus. When it is, the cost often makes it inaccessible to low-income students. States tend to focus child care services on parents who work, making parents in four-year or even two-year colleges ineligible for child care assistance.

State higher education funds as well as Title XX funds can be used to provide child care assistance to low-income mothers. While on-campus facilities would be appropriate at many schools, these monies do not have to be attached to campus-based facilities, but can be used to help mothers afford slots in community child care centers or family day care homes. New York State offers help to mothers enrolled in public four-and two-year colleges. California provides almost $6 million to help provide care for children of students in community colleges, four-year colleges, and universities. Care may be full-day or adjusted to parents' class schedules. North Carolina allocates $200,000 for child care for children of single parents enrolled in community colleges.

Child Care for Children of Mothers in Job Training Programs

Child care is essential if low-income women are to participate in training programs that help them gain the necessary skills to move toward self-sufficiency. However, states often place mothers in training programs at the bottom of the priority list for Title XX funded child care. And even those mothers fortunate enough to receive child care help while enrolled in a training program then often find themselves with no support as they search for a job. States can target special funds to meet the child care needs of such women, and thus help them to become active participants in training programs. Support should be continued while a parent looks for a job and when they go to work.

This year, New York appropriated $1.4 million for child care aid to public assistance mothers to complete their education, without age restriction. In addition, $1 million was provided for continuation of child care for public assistance children after their mothers are employed.

California set aside $6 million in Social Services Block Grant funds to match, dollar-for-dollar, the amount each Private Industry Council (PIC) spends on child care services under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Title II program for the disadvantaged. In addition, the state provides PICs with a list of child care agencies to guide parents to the most appropriate care for their children.

Maryland's Secretary of Employment is authorized to provide a training allowance to mothers in classroom training to help meet child care costs. Iowa will target a portion of its $1 million lottery funds for child care for mothers participating in JTPA. Massachusetts makes

the most significant contribution in this area. Recognizing that child care is a critical link to enable mothers to move toward self-sufficiency, the ET Choices (Employment and Training Choices) program in Massachusetts includes $18 million to fund child care vouchers. These vouchers can be used in licensed child care facilies by mothers who are or had been receiving AFDC and are gaining skills to enter a job or who have gone to work.

C. OTHER PROGRAMS AND BENEFITS TO HELP WORKING FAMILIES

State Temporary Disability Insurance Including Pregnancy and Childbirth

As of March 1984, 47 percent of mothers of children under age one were in the labor force--a 95 percent increase since 1970. Infant care is not only in short supply, but often prohibitively expensive because of the attention newborns require. At a minimum, paid disability leave immediately following birth allows a mother time to recover from her pregnancy and childbirth and to spend the first several weeks with her infant. By not forcing the family to deplete small savings, the pay also can make more of the family's other resources available for child care when the mother does return to work. Five states -- New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, California, and Hawaii offer state disability benefits. These benefit provide for a percentage of wage replacement during a stipulated period of disability and are mandatory for all employers with one or more employees. Programs of this nature are not a financial burden on the state because they are financed by the employee and employer together, or solely by employee contribution, through relatively small wage taxes.

Moderate and lower-income working families can receive some child care assistance through state child care tax credits. Twenty-six states have dependent care credits or deductions. The refundable sliding scale credit available to families in Alaska, Minnesota, and New Mexico provides the greatest assistance to lower-income families with limited disposable incomes and tax liability.

If a state has graduated income tax rates, a credit offers more help to lower-income families in low tax brackets than a deduction. A deduction from income (e.g., the first $2,000 of child care expenses) is worth ten times more to a family in a 10 percent tax bracket than a family in a 1 percent bracket. On the other hand, a credit that reduces the amount of taxes each family has to pay (e.g., a credit of 5 percent of the first $2,000 of child care expense) is equally valuable to all families.

Refundability of the credit insures that those families whose incomes are too low to have tax liability or whose credit exceeds their tax liability have access to the credit. It does this by providing that if the credit exceeds tax liability, the difference is paid (refunded) to the family.

D. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

While pre-school often is viewed as a part-day education program, it is not a service separate and apart from child care. In reality, most high-quality child care programs for three- and four-year-olds encompass the components of good pre-school programs.

Pre-school education has risen on the agenda of a number of states in the past year. Policymakers must consider several critical matters when examining education proposals. Because of the complex policy decisions involved and the growing interest in this issue, this section of this report gives more detailed guidance to advocates and officials than other sections.

Pre-school initiatives are developing in large part as a response to the research that has demonstrated that programs such as Head Start have a verifiable positive impact on the lives of young children and their families. The reason for Head Start's success is rooted in the comprehensive nature of the program, which aggressively addresses several of the needs of children and families, including health, nutrition, and social services as well as early education needs. Parent involvement is strong and helps families gain greater confidence and skills.

States cannot skimp on these essentials. In the haste to duplicate Head Start's success and reach more than the 15 percent of eligible children who now benefit from a Head Start experience, programs cannot be put in place that do not include the resources or program design necessary to provide an effective pre-school experience for low-income children.

There are many other elements central to a high-quality early childhood experience that must be addressed by legislation as programs start or expand. These require:

- Hiring staff with education, training, and experience in working with young children. (Education does not necessarily mean formal academic credentials);
- Allowing existing child care and Head Start programs as well as school districts to operate the new and additional programs;
- Maintaining small child-to-staff ratios and small group sizes;
- Guarding against the implementation of eligibility guidelines that label young children as academically deficient;
- Providing enough funds to operate a high-quality program;
- Involving parents in the planning and operation of the program;
- Involving parents in the planning and operation of the program;
- Operating in a manner that is sensitive to minority children and families with diverse cultural backgrounds;
- Utilizing the expertise of child care providers and early childhood professionals in planning and operating the program;
- Providing an age-appropriate curriculum as opposed to simply adjusting the kindergarten program downwards;

Pre-school initiatives also should reflect the importance of providing full-day care to meet the needs of full-time working parents. Pre-school expansion efforts must not create an even younger group of unsupervised children by putting in place a two-and-a-half-hour day or even a six-hour day that is not supplemented by adequate child care arrangements. There is also growing concern that being shifted between multiple caregivers during a single day may actually be harmful to young children. More than 52 percent of mothers with children younger

than age six are working and almost 70 percent of those are working full-time. Pre-school initiatives must reflect the labor force participation of these mothers.

Educational programs can provide a positive pre-school exper- for low-income four-year olds while meeting the needs of working parents. In the past two years, seven states (South Carolina, Texas, Maine, Washington, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Ohio) have passed legislation authorizing some type of state pre-school program for other than handicapped children. Twelve other states, Alaska, California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, and West Virginia, provide some state funding for pre-school programs. Each new state takes a different approach.

Massachusetts chose to use the $20 million authorized in its Education Reform Bill (only $2 million will be used in 1985-86) to help local schools with a variety of child care and child development matters. Initiatives include expanding or setting up pre-kindergarten programs for three- and four-year-olds, expanding or improving kindergarten programs, and sponsoring child care programs that meet the needs of the community. Under the Massachusetts program:

- Schools may contract with Head Start and child care programs to provide the services;
- Seventy-five percent of the funds are earmarked for low-income areas;

- The Board of Education must: establish a state Office of Early Childhood Education to develop program standards that meet or exceed the existing state Office for Children standards for three- and four-year-olds in whole or half-day child care programs; offer schools technical assistance; and work with the Bureau of Teacher Certification to develop certification standards for early childhood teachers;

- The Board of Education must set up an advisory council on Early Childhood Education that includes teachers, parents, and representatives of state human service agencies, higher education, business, and government. The committee must complete a comprehensive study on the status and necessity of early childhood programs in Massachusetts by January 1, 1987;

- A school district applying for funds must establish a local advisory board composed of a principal, teacher, parent, and representatives of local community agencies concerned with the welfare of young children. Such representatives must include a member of the local resource and referral agency and others with knowledge and experience in the care and education of young children;

- Money for expanded kindergarten programs can be spent on expanding programs to cover a half day, attaching a parent outreach component, or improving staff-child ratios. Early childhood day care programs can add before- and after-school components.

The South Carolina legislation provides support to develop voluntary early childhood programs that are at least half a day long for four-year-old children who have significant readiness deficiencies. The new law includes funding for home visits and parent education for three- and four-year-olds, and makes kindergarten mandatory for five-year-olds. The state will phase in services for "at risk" four-year-olds over a period of five years, with the cost rising to approximately $16 million in 1988-89. The bill:

- Permits school districts to contract with appropriate other groups and agencies (e.g., Head Start and local child care programs) to provide part or all of the programs.

- Mandates that programs must be developed in consultation with the Interagency Coordinating Council on Early Childhood Education, which includes representatives from major state agencies concerned with children. This group must consult with the Advisory Committee for Early Childhood Education in developing proposals to submit for State Board of Education consideration. The Advisory Committee includes representatives from Head Start, higher education, and medical schools. In the event that a local advisory committee exists in a community to coordinate early childhood education and development, school districts must consult with the committee in planning and developing services.

- Requires the Governor to initiate the development of a state plan on Early Childhood Development and Education to assist the state in providing appropriate services for preschool children.

While the new South Carolina program does not provide full-day coverage, the state has made it easier for parents to make arrangements for the second half of the day. In recognition of the special needs of younger children, the law calls for staff-to-child ratios of one teacher to ten four-year-olds. Transportation policies were modified so that school buses can leave children at child care programs, family day care homes, or with relatives.

A similar law in Illinois was not as expansive as the Massachusetts legislation, but makes several important advances. The state approved $12.1 million for school districts that request funds to start up kindergarten classes for three- to five-year-olds at risk of academic failure, and to establish full-day kindergarten programs. The law states that:

- Schools can subcontract with nonprofit groups to run the programs.

- School districts can request enough money to run pre-kindergarten programs longer than a half day.

- Pre-kindergarten teachers will be required to hold a four-year degree in early childhood education or meet the state standards for a child care center director. Directors are required to have earned at least a high school diploma and Child Development Associate credential, and to have at least two years experience working in a pre-school, kindergarten, or day care center.

- The state also enacted an open-ended appropriation for school districts to establish full-day kindergartens, as long as those districts also maintain their half-day programs.

In the summer of 1984, Texas passed legislation mandating that school districts having fifteen or more four-year-olds who are low-income or limited in their English proficiency offer a part-day pre-school program for four-year-olds. While the districts will spend approximately $45 million for child care programs, the permitted staff-child ratio unfortunately will be one caregiver for twenty-two four-year-olds, a very undesirable ratio that will not provide the support the children need to take much benefit from the program. The National Day Care Study recommends group sizes no larger than one adult to eight children in actual attendance for four-year-olds. Beyond these limits, the demonstrated benefits to children drop off.

Maine took a constructive approach to expanding state support for pre-school education. Last year, it appropriated $1.7 million to be used to expand Head Start services so that every county will be able to serve 25 percent of eligible children. Typically, federal funding

is only sufficient to provide the benefits of a Head Start experience to about 15 percent of eligible children.

Washington State also approved a bill that would expand Head Start if funds are appropriated, which they have not yet been. The legislation authorized the establishment of a pre-school state education and assistance program for children at least four years of age whose families are eligible for Head Start. The Washington legislation provided that:

- School districts, or Head Start grantees in cooperation with school districts, are eligible to participate as providers.
- School districts may contract with other governmental or nongovernmental, nonsectarian organizations to conduct a portion of the Head Start program.
- An advisory committee will be organized, composed of parents and representatives from the State Board of Education, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Division of Children and Family Services within the Department of Social and Health Services, early childhood education and development staff preparation programs, Head Start programs, and school districts.
- To the extent practical, federal Head Start guidelines shall be considered as guidelines for the program.
- Rules specifically must require the pre-school programs to provide for parent involvement at a level not less than provided under federal Head Start criteria.
- The overall program funding level shall be based on an average grant of no more than $2,700 per child to cover all program costs. If the legislature does not provide funding by July 1, 1987, the act will be null and void. No funding was provided in 1985.

Ohio took a modest first step by allocating $250,000 for nine model pre-school programs in the public schools.

E. IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE

Licensing and Standards

Essential components of a quality child care system are a strong set of licensing standards coupled with an adequate staff to monitor the enforcement of the standards. Critical elements affecting the quality of care must be addressed through licensing. They include low staff-to-child ratios, small group size, caregiver training, parent involvement (including unlimited parental access), health and nutrition, age-appropriate curriculum, and a safe physical environment.

Sixteen states made improvements in their licensing standards this year or added staff to help monitor programs: Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. A bill that would have weakened standards in Virginia by setting up a separate licensing system for for-profit programs was defeated. A bill making major improvements in Ohio licensing laws passed which consolidates three separate licensing laws into a single law.

In several of the states that recently made changes, much work remains to be done in many areas of standards, including staff-child ratios and caregiver qualifications. However, the changes made were positive. Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, and Wisconsin recognized the importance of training for child care providers. Florida passed a requirement that all providers receive an initial 20 hours of training

and eight hours of in-service training annually thereafter. Hawaii approved mandatory registration for family day care providers and authorized the Department of Social Services and Housing to offer incentives to providers to register. These incentives include training, technical assistance in meeting standards and business regulations, and referrals to parents. Hawaii still must appropriate additional funds for training to make these improvements a reality. Wisconsin will require special training for caregivers working with infants.

Illinois increased training requirements for center directors and included a Child Development Associate (CDA) certification option for caregivers. The CDA program encourages caregivers to seek training that improves their skills as child care providers and earn competency-based credentials. Tennessee and Texas increased qualifications for child care facility directors and staff. Both states, as well as Wyoming, adopted a requirement that at all times at least one staff member in a facility must have training in CPR and first aid.

Texas also added requirements for seatbelts or car seats for transportation, improved safety requirements for play, and made smaller maximum group sizes based on the ages of children in care.

Four states -- Nevada, Illinois, Ohio, and Virginia -- added the requirement that parents have unlimited access to child care centers.

North Carolina made a difficult decision. It incorporated its three separate licensing standards requiring different levels of quality into one law. The result improved ratios for the programs

meeting the lowest standards but diluted them for those meeting higher standards. Staff-child ratios for infants went from 1:9 to 1:7. This is slow progress. Important requirements that higher level programs had been meeting in health, nutrition, curriculum, and staff qualifications were extended to all programs. The state also passed improvements that strengthened the ability of its licensing agency to respond more quickly and effectively to reported incidents of child abuse.

New Jersey moved in a positive direction by requiring the licensure of centers sponsored by churches, municipal or county governments, and fraternal societies. Hawaii, however took a backwards step by exempting from regulation before- and after-school programs operated by community agencies.

Training

Training in early childhood education is a strong factor in improving the quality of care offered to young children. Training funds to improve the skills of child care providers however, are disappearing rapidly. Despite the link between quality child care and training, the Title XX Training Program was eliminated totally in 1981. Last year, Congress approved a one-time, $25 million Title XX increase targeted at training child care workers. More than half of the states did not accept their full allotment because they did not satisfy an accompanying requirement for a Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal records check of all child care employees.

Child Care Resource and Referral

Finding quality, affordable day care can be a long, difficult process for parents. Resource and referral programs can help ease this

process while offering valuable support to a community's child care system. Resource and referral programs also improve the quality of care by offering support services, such as training, to providers. In addition, these programs can be of invaluable assistance in documenting the need for care in communities by carefully compiling the various requests that come in and matching them against the supply. They also can help to recruit and support new family day care providers.

States should provide start-up as well as operating support to resource and referral programs. This involves a relatively small investment, but is critical to building a well-functioning community child care system. This year, New Jersey appropriated $100,000 to fund regional resource and referral programs, and $300,000 to support a statewide child care information clearinghouse. Twelve states (California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, New Mexico, Ohio, and Rhode Island) allocate funds for resource and referral programs. This support ranges from an investment of more than $6 million in California, which supports 58 programs, to the $35,000 appropriated in Rhode Island to fund one program.

Business Assistance and Loans and Grants to Facilities

State-sponsored loan programs for child care facilities can help stimulate the creation of new facilities and assist existing facilities with the costs of necessary renovations. Five states (Maryland, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, and California) have loan or grant programs. Florida recently authorized such a program for facilities in which 25 percent of the children qualify for Title XX, but funds have not been appropriated yet. The details of other programs vary. (See appendix

for CDF Reports article on loan programs.) This year, Iowa approved $445,000 for grants to child care centers and family day care homes to make physical improvements. California offers an interest-free revolving loan fund that provides the most extensive support to child care programs. Since child care programs operate on very limited budgets with little elasticity, a grant program is the best approach to providing assistance. The Ohio Department of Development's one-stop Business Permit Center has developed a Day Care Start-Up Kit and offers seminars on the business aspects of starting a child care center.

IV. MAKING THE CASE FOR CHILD CARE

This year's hard-won gains on child care in the states have resulted from the combined efforts of advocates, governors state legislators, and state child care administrators. This Part offers a sampling of materials used to promote various child care initiatives and a sense of the coalitions that were built as child care providers joined women's organizations, churches, labor unions, and other community groups to make the case for child care.

In five Maryland jurisdictions:

- **In 1980, approximately 13,160 infants under age 1 had mothers in the labor force.**
- **In 1984, 1,059 family day care providers were willing to provide care for children under age 2:**

Anne Arundel County	165
Baltimore City	455
Baltimore County	284
Howard County	58
Washington County	97

13,160 infants under age 1 with mothers in the labor force.

1,059 family day care providers willing to provide care for children under age 2.

These figures are drawn from responses to a LOCATE CHILD CARE questionnaire sent to all registered family day care providers in the five jurisdictions listed above. There was a 49% response rate.

*Although regulations permit infants to be cared for in centers, most infants in regulated child care care are in family day care homes. Maryland State Department of Human Resources' regulations require that a family day care provider may have no more than 2 children in care under the age of 2, including her own, who are also under the age of 2.

LOCATE CHILD CARE, Maryland Committee for Children, Inc., June, 1984; Maryland State Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Health Statistics, Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report, Table 2A, 1980; Maryland Dept. of State Planning, June, 1984.

Child Care WORKS

A Coalition Agenda for

Economic Development, and the

Health and Safety of Children

- Fully funded child care Sliding Fee
- Adequate day care licensing
- Child care Resource and Referral programs

Child Care WORKS is a coalition of Minnesota individuals and organizations concerned about the economy and the young children of our state. We believe

- *That no Minnesotans should be denied the right to work because of their inability to find or afford good child care; and*
- *That no children should have their health and safety placed at risk because their parents are working to support them.*

Our current child-care system forces thousands of Minnesota parents, at all economic levels, to choose between their own right to work and the health and safety of their children. The present and future cost to the state in jobs, tax revenue, health, welfare, and educational costs - not to mention human dignity and opportunity - far exceeds the costs of a sensible child-care policy. It is time for Minnesota to take a comprehensive look at its child-care system.

Please reprint and distribute as widely as possible

We propose a 3-point, legislative agenda for 1985:

- *Full funding for the Minnesota child-care Sliding Fee program.*
- *Adequate funding and authority for day care licensing.*
- *Start up funding for local child-care Resource and Referral programs.*

Background

The State of Minnesota has long been a leader in economic development and education programs which ensure every citizen the opportunity to work and in health and social programs which protect the right of our children to health and safety.

In the last decade our society has changed radically.

- There are over 250,000 workers in Minnesota who depend upon child care for a child under 6 in order to work.
- Another 110,000 depend upon school-age child care. Altogether, nearly 20% of the work force depends upon child care.
- 16% of these workers have family incomes of less than $15,000.
- 13% of the families are single-parent families with an average family income of $9,201 per year.
- The cost of child care ranges from an average of $1,892 per year for a 4-year-old in Traverse County to $5,612 per year for an infant and a toddler in the 7-county metro area. That puts child care right up there with food and housing as one of the biggest items in a low-income family budget.
- There are 30,500 single-parent families with children under 6 receiving AFDC assistance; 44% of these parents would prefer to work, if good, affordable child care was available.

Without child care, the Minnesota economy wouldn't be working at all; and, without some help, it won't work for low- or moderate-income and single-parent families.

What about the children?

- We know that good, quality child care is as healthy for children as parental care.
- Good quality, stable child care provides extra educational and emotional benefits for children from disadvantaged or dysfunctional families - creating measurable savings on future educational, corrections, and welfare costs.
- Poor quality care frustrates the child and has side effects that affect the entire community:
  - -increased risk of communicable disease
  - -family and work place stress
  - -child abuse and neglect

Although Minnesota's child-care system is not as bad as most in the country, it is not working very well.

- Less than 5% of the parents who need help paying for good care are getting any assistance.
- Only 3 counties in the state have referral systems which help parents find appropriate child care.
- The greatest need for child care is for infants; less than half of parents who contact referral services are able to find satisfactory care.
- Over 50 day care centers are operating illegally, without a license, in the State of Minnesota, and several hundred children are in centers which do not have the legal protection of licensing.

Why a Child-Care Agenda?

Concern for child care as both an economic and a children's issue has been growing rapidly. In the last few weeks, a score of child abuse cases has brought child care to the nation's attention. A ground swell of public concern has been added to the growing interest of economic development officials, employers, women's groups, social action groups, public health officials, children's advocates, and others. Together, these groups have emphasized the need for affordable and accessible quality child care and the role it plays for working parents.

The Child Care Agenda of the Child Care WORKS coalition provides a focus for effective, coordinated efforts to work with the 1985 Minnesota Legislature to get adequate support for child care in this state.

1985 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Action Item: Full Funding for the Minnesota Child Care Sliding Fee Program

Thousands of Minnesota parents want to work to support their families, but they do not earn enough to pay for safe, healthy child care. We force them to make a terrible choice.

Some choose the dignity of working, but their contribution on the job is limited by worries about their children, who have been left in cheap child care, because that is all they can afford - care that may be unreliable, unhealthy, unsafe, and unstimulating.

Others decide they will not risk their children's health and safety in poor care. They stay home, when they would rather be working.

The Child Care Sliding Fee Program helps low-income parents pay their child-care costs, with the parents, gradually, paying a larger share as their income increases. It was begun in 1976 as a pilot program and has clearly demonstrated its effectiveness.

Most participants are single parents. The tax payments they make as working parents, plus the savings in social welfare costs, are greater than the child-care subsidies they receive.

Yet, current funding ($3.1 million in the 83-84 biennium) covers less than 5% of the need, estimated by the Department of Human Services to be $40 million per year.

Request: $40 million

Action Item: Adequate Funding and Authority for Day-Care Licensing

In the last several months, there has been considerable media attention to the risks of infectious disease to infants and physical and sexual abuse of children in day care.

Research has demonstrated the importance of a good day care licensing system in protecting children and promoting good, quality care.

Although Minnesota's system is good in comparison with other states, it has not kept up with the exploding need for child care. There are many day care programs operating illegally and others where the law deprives children the protection of licensing. The sudden, public awareness threatens to lead to a patchwork of confusing and contradictory local and departmental regulations that penalize good, quality child-care programs, while failing to protect children.

Additional funding and changes in the law are needed to reduce licensing caseload to realistic levels, increase training of licensing staff, extend the protection of licensing to all children in day care (eliminate exclusions), and ensure coordination of all licensing bodies.

Request: Funding to be determined by the Departments.

Legislative changes to eliminate exclusions and ensure coordination.

Action Item: Start Up Funding for Community Child-Care Resource and Referral Programs.

The most effective assurance of quality day care, and the greatest protection for children, lies in providing parents with sufficient information and with the opportunity to choose care from an adequate supply of well-trained providers.

The Resource and Referral program will allow communities to inform and educate parents, provide training and technical assistance to providers, and recruit an adequate supply of infant and school-age child care. It provides matching state funds designed to leverage community support for public or private non-profit, child-care resource and referral programs operating on a county or regional basis.

Request: $1 million

Support Items:

In addition to the three major action items, Child Care WORKS supports the efforts of of other groups to address the needs of young children in care. The following items will contribute to an effective child-care system, and we include them as support items:

- Expand the Minnesota Child Care Tax Credit.
- Include child-care funding in jobs programs to enable mothers with young children to participate.
- Extend the funding and mandate for public schools to serve handicapped children from birth to age three.
- Provide incentive funding for child care and parenting programs for adolescent mothers.
- Provide start up funding for local public health agencies to develop day care health and safety services

Child Care WORKS is a voluntary coalition. The time and money that are needed to gain the action of state government must come from the contributions of many individuals and organizations.

We need:

- People to write or call Gov. Perpich, State Capitol, St. Paul, MN, and let him know that child-care needs his support.
- Organizations to endorse the agenda.
- People to volunteer time. Whatever you skills or interests, we need you.
- Contributions to pay for mailings, newsletter, and other costs.

You can reach us at:

Resources for Child Caring, 906 N. Dale St., St. Paul, MN 55103
(612-488-7284)

Greater Mpls. Day Care Assoc., 1006 W. Lake St., Mpls., MN 55408
(612-823-7243)

Child Care Resource & Referral, 903 W. Center, Rochester, MN 55402
(507-287-2020)

NEW YORK STATE CHILD CARE COORDINATING COUNCIL
54 Washington Street, Hempstead, NY 11550

JOIN US FOR

Day Care Education Day in Albany

Wednesday, January 23, 1984
(note change in date)*

Local Affiliates in

Counties of
- Albany
- Allegheny
- Broome
- Cayuga
- Chautauqua
- Chemung
- Columbia
- Cortland
- Delaware
- Dutchess
- Erie
- Genesee
- Jefferson
- Livingston
- Madison
- Monroe
- Nassau
- Oneida
- Onondaga
- Ontario
- Orange
- Orleans
- Oswego
- Otsego
- Putnam
- Rensselaer
- Rockland
- St. Lawrence
- Schenectady
- Schoharie
- Seneca
- Steuben
- Suffolk
- Sullivan
- Tompkins
- Ulster
- Wayne
- Westchester
- Wyoming
- Yates

City of New York *

Come to Albany to discuss with your legislators child day care needs in your community, as seen by your organization/agency/ constituency.

Join us any time from 11:00 am to 2:00 pm in Hearing Room A, LOB (Legislative Office Building), for a day care hearing before state legislators to hear experts and parents testify briefly on each of eight issues:

Working Parents Act
Child Care Resource and Referral
Family Day Care -- regulation/support/etc.
After School Programs/Transportation
Child Abuse -- control in day care
Public Schools/Education -- all-day kindergarten, pre-k
Job Training Programs -- developed to include day care
Day Care for College Students

When you come into the LOB, be sure to visit our tables near Hearing Room A. We will have information about the proposed Working Parents Act, Child Care Resource and Referral bill, and other material you may find useful.

Remember: Make advance appointments with your legislators!

Help us to keep our State Legislature alerted to the growing need for children's services, as more and more parents enter the work force.

* New York State is observing Monday, January 21st, as Martin Luther King Day, necessitating the change from Tuesday to Wednesday, so legislators will be present in Albany.

The New York State Child Care Coordinating Council, Inc., is a not-for-profit organization which provides technical assistance, information, and advocacy services to its affiliates, the county day care/child development councils. Other organizations with a common concern may become members, as well as interested indivicuals.

Day Care Legislative Factsheet No. 2

[SENATE BILL 21/ HOUSE BILL 40]

Title: An Act to Improve the Enforcement of Day Care Licensing

Description: This bill would allow for the use of an impartial hearing officer or administrative law judge to review and rule upon cases of noncompliance with the licensing law which would be presented by the staff of the Licensing Office. This hearing officer could invoke administrative penalties, such as written warnings, probation, or revokation of a license, or civil penalties of not more than one thousand dollars.

Rationale:

- Currently, the Licensing Commission must make decisions on contested cases. The Commission only meets four times a year. Therefore, only a few cases are brought before the Commission each year. A hearing officer would allow for cases to be heard in a timely manner.
- The report of the Office of the Auditor states: "It is also the opinion among licensing staff that the commission, because of its membership make-up has been hesitant...to take strong action against operators. As has been reported, almost half of the commission members are actually engaged in the operation of a day care facility; often these members constitute a majority of the membership present at commission meetings." A hearing officer would allow for an objective ruling based on the facts presented.
- The Licensing Law now does not provide for the use of civil penalties. Revocation of a license has been the only alternative, and one that the Commission has been hesitant to use. The establishment of fines as an intermediate step would ensure greater compliance with the Licensing Law.

Expected Opposition/Problems:

Some providers fear that too much power would be given to one individual-- the hearing officer. They fear that they could be put out of business too easily.

Endorsements:

- N. C. Day Care Association
- N. C. Child Advocacy Institute
- N. C. Headstart Association
- State Council for Social Legislation
- N. C. Association for the Education of Young Children
- Governor's Advocacy Council for Children and Youth
- N. C. Association For Infants and Families
- N.C.Chapter, National Association of Social Workers
- N. C. Chapter, National Association for the Prevention of Child Abuse
- N.C. League of Women Voters

Prepared by the North Carolina Day Care Association

A Strong Day Care Law: Good for Ohio Children, Good for Ohio Day Care Programs

House Bill 435 will:

1. **Initiate unannounced inspections of all licensed centers and homes.** Currently, day care programs are visited only once a year by appointment. Even then, inspectors find thousands of children lacking proper supervision and nutritious meals and endangered by fire, safety, and health violations. Nursing homes and hospitals are inspected on unannounced visits in Ohio as are dairies and meat packing plants. House Bill 435 requires the Department of Human Services to inspect every licensed center and home at least twice a year. At least one visit must be unannounced; both may be unannounced.

2. **Begin a comprehensive child abuse prevention program in day care centers.** House Bill 435 provides: 1) A toll-free parent information line posted in every center. 2) Parent visits to children in day care at any time. 3) Staff training in child abuse prevention added to the current requirement for first aid training. 4) A roster of parents to every family.

3. **Provide more adult supervision for young children.** Currently, one teacher can supervise as many as eight infants in a day care center. In other industrial states such as Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania one adult can care for up to four infants. Three-fourths of Ohio day care programs currently exceed current supervision standards.

Adult:Child Supervision Requirements

	Current Law	House Bill 435
Infants (birth - 18 months)	1:8	1:4
Toddlers (18 months - 3 years)	1:10	1:6
Preschoolers (3- to 5-year-olds)	1:15	1:10 3-year-olds 1:12 4- and 5-year-olds

4. **Improve teacher and administrator qualifications.** The new law requires day care teachers to take 15 hours of training a year for three years unless they already have an associate degree or higher in early childhood education. Administrators will have to complete four college-level child development courses unless they have at least an associate degree in child development.

5. **Begin licensing of family day care homes not receiving state monies.** The majority of Ohio children in day care are cared for in home day care programs. For the first time, House Bill 435 establishes procedures for licensing homes serving seven to 12 children or three children under age three (including the provider's children) which do not receive state monies. County departments of human services will continue to certify family day care homes receiving Title XX day care funds and begin approving providers requesting certification for the Child Care Food Program.

HELP OHIO FAMILIES PAY FOR DAY CARE-
SUPPORT HOUSE BILL ONE

Studies have shown that day care is often the fourth highest expense in a family budget, behind housing, food, and taxes. House Bill One establishes an Ohio day care tax credit to help low- and moderate-income working families pay for day care.

Write: Representative Dean Conley, Chair, House Ways and Means Committee, State House, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Urge him to vote for House Bill One.

House Bill 435 Protects Ohio Children in Day Care

- Placing a child in the care of another person is an important decision for parents. A young child must depend on adults for all of his needs--food, safety, personal attention, and hygiene. The typical child in an Ohio day care program is four years old.

- Yet, Ohio is the only state which has weaker licensing standards for profit-making than nonprofit programs. This undermines the intention of day care licensing which is to protect all children equally.

- Ohio provides the least supervision of children in day care of any industrial state. Current law allows one adult to care for as many as eight infants, 10 toddlers, or 15 preschoolers.

- Ohio's day care licensing law was written in 1969 when there were only one-fourth as many Ohio children in day care. The current law is badly outdated. Virtually every major newspaper in Ohio has written an editorial urging reform of the state's weak day care laws.

House Bill 435 has been introduced by Representative Francine Panehal, Chair of the House Children and Youth Committee, and cosponsored by Representative Ben Rose, Assistant House Republican Leader. The bill is cosponsored by 19 other legislators from every part of Ohio.

HOUSE BILL 435 NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT

Action Needed: Write to every member of the House Children and Youth Committee. These 11 legislators are conducting hearings on House Bill 435 and will be recommending action to the entire House. Get every member of your staff and every parent to write. **The committee is scheduled to vote on the bill on May 14.**

Suggested Message: Please vote for House Bill 435 to protect Ohio children in day care. This bill will provide more supervision of children, begin unannounced inspections of programs, and start a child abuse prevention program for day care.

Please let me know how you plan to vote.

House Children and Youth Committee - 11 Members

Democrats - 7

Francine Panehal - (Chair) Cleveland - Sponsor
Jane Campbell - (V-Chair) Cleveland
Paul Jones - Ravenna
Ron Gerberry - Youngstown
Helen Rankin - Cincinnati
Marc Guthrie - Newark
Mike Stinziano - Columbus

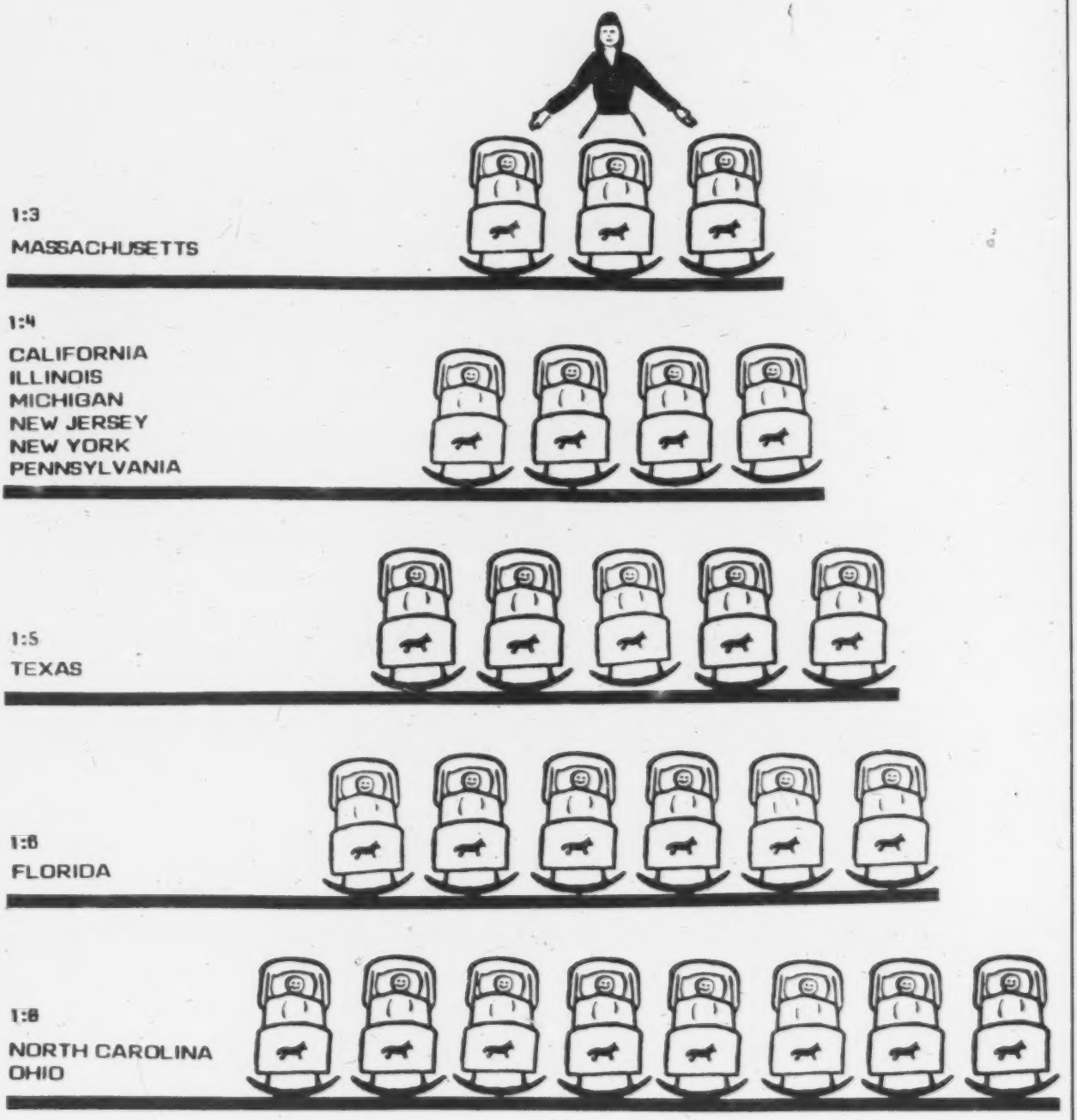
Republicans - 4

Jeffrey Jacobs - Cleveland
Sam Bateman - Clermont County
Tom Pottenger - Cincinnati
Marie Tansey - Lorain & Erie counties

Write: Representative _____
State House
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Children's Defense Fund 1985

STAFF/INFANT RATIO



OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
OF MARION COUNTY INDIANA
STEPHEN GOLDSMITH, PROSECUTOR
CITY-COUNTY BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

January 22, 1985

John J. Day, Rep.
937 East Drive
Woodruff Place
Indianapolis, Indiana 46201

Dear John:

Your proposed legislation, HB1120, concerning the provision of before and after school care for children was received with particular interest by the Prosecutor and our staff.

We have recently become concerned with the growing number of unsupervised children of working parents left in self care during both before and after school hours. Our specific concern is with the consequences potentially resulting from this lack of adult supervision.

Our experience indicates that these children are at significant risk. While statistics are currently unavailable, these youth are particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of crime and sexual molestation as well as at risk in developing delinquent behavior. These are the consequences which eventually come to our attention.

Your efforts to develop pilot programs addressing this growing need are to be commended. We support this legislation and urge the General Assembly to consider thoughtfully the preventive value of such programs.

On behalf of the Marion County Prosecutor's Office, I thank you for your commitment to youth and the issues that affect them.

Sincerely,

Ruth M. Purcell

Ruth M. Purcell

RMP/am
Copy:file

a modified form of HB 1120 was amended into SB156.

Ohioans for a Day Care Tax Credit

153 Members as of **December 21, 1988** * Statewide and Regional Organizations

Action for Children, Columbus
Adams County Head Start, Decatur
Advocates for Disabled Ohioans *
Akron Area Association for the Education of Young Children
Aley Child Development Center, Dayton
Alzheimer Disease Association, Columbus Charter Chapter
American Federation of Government Employees, Local 3840, Cincinnati
Association for the Developmentally Disabled *
Association for Retarded Citizens - Cuyahoga County
Association for Retarded Citizens - Ohio *
Association for Retarded Citizens - Summit County
Babies' Milk Fund Association, Cincinnati
Bellefaire Jewish Children's Bureau, Cleveland
B'Nai B'Rith Women *
Brown County Head Start, Decatur
Butler County Association for the Education of Young Children, Middletown
Canton Association for the Education of Young Children
Catherine's Early Childhood Center, Toledo
Catholic Conference of Ohio *
Catholic Social Service Bureau, Senior Achievement Center, Lorain
Catholic Social Services of Cuyahoga County
Center for Human Services, Cleveland
Central Ohio Council of Senior Citizens, Columbus
Child Care Clearinghouse, Dayton
Child Care Network of Greater Dayton
Child Care Resources, Inc., Columbus
Children's Defense Fund *
Children's Meeting House, Loveland
Children's Village Child Care, Kent
Church Women United of Greater Cleveland, Cleveland
Cincinnati Association for the Education of Young Children
Citizen's Advisory Committee on Children's Services for the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Cleveland
Citizen's Advisory Committee on Children's Services for the Stark County Welfare Department, N. Canton
Cleveland Association for the Education of Young Children
Cleveland Junior League
Cleveland Public Schools, Cleveland
Coalition of Labor Union Women *
Columbus Association for the Education of Young Children
Commission on Catholic Community Action
Community Learning Exchange, Inc., Columbus
Community Mental Health Board of Stark County, Canton
Comprehensive Community Child Care, Cincinnati
Coordinated Home Care, Inc., Yellow Springs
Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development *
Council for Exceptional Children, Division of Early Childhood *
Council of Ohio YWCAs
Dayton Association for the Education of Young Children
Delta Sigma Theta, Social Action Committee
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Greater Cleveland Alumnae Chapter, Inc.
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Epsilon Iota Chapter
Divorce Equity, Inc.
Familiae, Inc., Columbus
Family of God Child Care Center, Cincinnati
Federation for Community Planning, Cleveland
Federation of Catholic Community Services, Legislative Committee *
First Unitarian Church of Columbus, Social Concerns Committee
For Love of Children, Dayton
Franklin County Day Care Coalition, Columbus
Gallia and Meigs County Community Action Center, Cheshire
Goal Respite Care Services Team, Lucas County Association for Retarded Citizens, Toledo
Gray Panthers of Southeastern Ohio *
Greene County Association for the Education of Young Children
Happiness Is...Child Care Center, Toledo
Heights Parent Center, Cleveland
Highland County CAO Head Start, Hillsboro
Holy Cross Lutheran Church of the Deaf, Columbus
Human Involvement Project, Inc., Cincinnati
Human Resources Network, Cleveland
Interchurch Council of Cleveland
Jewish Early Learning Co-op, Cincinnati
Junior League of Columbus, Public Affairs Committee
Kiddie Kampus, Cincinnati
Knox County Head Start, Mt. Vernon
Lakeland Community College, Mentor

League Against Child Abuse, Columbus
League of Women Voters of Ohio *
The Learning Tree Child Care Center, Gallipolis
The Mental Health Association in Ohio
Mental Health Advocates of Franklin County
Mental Health Association of Summit County, Akron
Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities Legislative Coalition *
Metropolitan Churches United, Dayton
Montessori Center Rooms East, Cincinnati
Montessori Learning Center, Cincinnati
Montgomery County Children Services, Dayton
Montgomery County Home Day Care Association, Trotwood
Mount Moriah Day Care Center, Cincinnati
National Association of Social Workers *
National Council of Jewish Women *
National Council of Jewish Women, Columbus Section
National Council of Negro Women, Cleveland
National Multiple Sclerosis Society *
Neighborhood Centers Association of Greater Cleveland
Nine to Five, Cleveland Women Working *
Northern Ohio Pediatric Society *
Northfield Presbyterian Day Care Center, Northfield
Northside Day Care Center, Cincinnati
Ohio Association of Adult Day Care, Xenia *
Ohio Association of Child Caring Agencies *
Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies *
Ohio Association of Senior Centers *
Ohio Association for Children and Adults with Learning Disabilities *
Ohio Association for the Education of Young Children *
Ohio Coalition for the Education of Handicapped Children *
Ohio Conference United Church of Christ *
The Ohio Council of Community Mental Health Agencies, Columbus *
Ohio Federation of Child Care Providers *
Ohio Federation of Business and Professional Women *
Ohio Head Start Association, Inc. *
Ohio Jewish Communities, Government Affairs Committee *
Ohio National Organization for Women *
Ohio Nurses Association *
Ohio School Psychologists' Association *
Ohio Synod, Lutheran Church in America *
Ohio Women, Inc. *
Professional Association for Retardation *
Queen City Child Care
Queen City Vocational Center, Infant Child Care, Cincinnati
School for Young Children, Columbus
Seniors of Ohio, Inc. *
Services for Independent Living, Cleveland
Southeastern Ohio Association for the Education of Young Children, Athens
Southwest Preschool, Massillon
Springfield Association for the Education of Young Children
Stark County Community Mental Health Board, Canton
State of Ohio Home Day Care Association *
Stark Carroll District, Ohio Nurses Association, Canton
St. Rita Child Care Center, Dayton
Summit County Association for the Education of Young Children
Summit County Child Care Director's Association
Summit County Society of the Blind, Akron
Toledo Association for the Education of Young Children
Toy Chest Day School, Heath
Tri-County Community Action Agency, Athens
U-Kids Cooperative, Inc., Cincinnati
United Cerebral Palsy and Services for the Handicapped, Akron
United Church of Christ, Ohio Conference *
United Methodist Community Center, Youngstown
United Services for Effective Parenting *
United Way of Montgomery, Greene, and Preble Counties
Visiting Nurse Service, Inc., Akron
Western Reserve Human Services, Akron
Women's Equity Action League, Cleveland
Womenspace, Cleveland
The Young Women's Christian Association, Dayton
The Young Women's Christian Association, Toledo
YWCA of Cincinnati
YWCA of Greater Dayton
YWCA of Metropolitan Columbus
YWCA, Public Affairs Committee, Cleveland
YWCA of Youngstown
YWCA of Lorain

The Louisville Times

MONDAY EVENING
MARCH 18, 1985
38 PAGES
HOME
NEWSSTAND 25¢

Children's Defense Fund/57

Child-care services badly needed here, survey indicates

By JEFF GOLDBERG
Louisville Times Staff Writer

Between 5,000 and 10,000 families with working parents in Jefferson County would like to use some form of paid or volunteer child care, but cannot, according to a comprehensive study of local child-care needs.

As a result, the study indicates, 6,000 or more children of working parents fend for themselves after school as so-called "latchkey kids."

The study, the most detailed look at child-care needs in years, was carried out by Community Coordinated Child Care, or 4-C. It was to be released today.

It shows that the child-care problem is most acute in Portland, which has no child-care facilities.

The shortage is also serious in south Louisville around Bluegrass Avenue, the Crittenden Drive area, and the Park Hill, Russell, Shawnee and Park DuValle neighborhoods, which have many low- and moderate-income families and families headed by women.

As a result of the problem, many parents give up jobs or training opportunities that could improve their lives in order to stay home with their children, said Libby Grever, executive director of the nonprofit agency.

And working parents without child care are less productive on the job and take more sick days and days off, she said.

"Child care is an economic issue," she says.

Community Coordinated Child Care helps parents locate child-care services and helps government agencies determine eligibility for assistance. The agency has about a $2 million budget.

The study by 4-C began last fall, using grants totaling $14,000 from discretionary funds controlled by County Commissioner Darryl Owens and former Commissioner Jim Malone.

Agency researchers pored over 1980 census data, visited many ilcensed and unlicensed child-care centers and questioned 473 families of children with working parents, Ms. Grever said.

Parent typifies situation

The often complex relationship between child care, employment and public assistance that is at the heart of the study is typified by the

See CHILD-CARE
Back page, col. 5, this section

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 4-C CHILD-CARE SURVEY

- About one in five of the school-age children of working parents are "latchkey kids" — they return to an empty house after school. About one in eight of the school-age children of working parents don't have a parent at home before school.
- The Portland neighborhood has no child-care facilities. Parents in the inner city have the hardest time finding child care.
- Parents said they want after-school care provided at public schools. About 70 percent of parents with children ages 10 to 14 said the local school was their preferred location.
- Many mothers return to work soon after they give birth. About half the children in Jefferson County under 6 years old who have working parents are taken care of at least part of the day by someone other than a parent.
- Female heads of households face a critical child-care shortage because many can't afford the service.

The findings were based on a poll of 473 randomly selected homes in Jefferson County with at least one child. The in-home survey was taken during October, November and December.

The margin of error in the survey is plus or minus 6.5 percent.

Continued from Page One

situation of Mary Clark, one of the parents who has called 4-C looking for child care.

When Clark attends her first day of computer class today, a day care center will pick up her children afer school and care for them until she gets home.

But Clark, a single parent who has exhausted her unemployment benefits, fears she cannot long afford after-school care for her 11- and 12-year-old sons.

"I'm just kind of stuck . . . a lot of people seem to have the same kind of problem," the Pleasure Ridge Park woman said.

Employees of 4-C hear those kinds of stories all the time — the agency takes about 10,000 calls a year from parents seeking care for their children, Ms. Grever said.

Schools' help wanted

And based on its study, 4-C will recommend that public schools provide more child-care services before and after school, as some private and parochial schools do.

Most parents questioned in their homes said their local school was the "preferred" location for child care, the study reports.

The Jefferson County school district is testing a preschool program for 3-, 4- and 5-year-olds at three schools, and welcomes the 4-C report, spokeswoman Rande Swann said. Next year, the school system hopes to offer the program at 10 schools.

"We feel very good we're being singled out as a potential provider" of child-care services, Ms. Swann said.

4-C also wants more private businesses to provide child care for their employees' children.

Ms. Grever said she knows of only a handful of local businesses that provide the service. They include Baptist East, Children's, Norton and Methodist hospitals.

Corporate employees of Kentucky Fried Chicken receive a subsidy for children attending a private day-care center. And the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co. plans to open a day-care center next fall for employees of companies owned by the Bingham family.

4-C wants greater government support for child care.

"We're talking about millions of dollars for everyone that needs it," Ms. Grever said.

203 centers exist

The 4-C study says about 11,400 children spend part of each day in 203 child-care centers in Louisville and Jefferson County.

In addition to the many parents who need but cannot find child care, the study found that many others cannot get their children into care centers because they have no openings or because the centers are far away from their homes.

Increasingly, parents of very young children seek child care as mothers return to the work force soon after giving birth, the study said. The greatest increase in demand for child care since 1973 has been for children under 3.

Karen Robinson, for example, is a single parent of a 2½-year-old daughter. They live near 18th and Oak streets.

While Ms. Robinson is at school or work, a sister who lives nearby takes care of her daughter because Ms. Robinson can't find a day-care center open after 6 p.m.

The system works out all right, and Ms. Robinson sometimes cares for her sister's child on weekends. But she would prefer to use a day-care center, and plans to after she starts working full-time next year.

"Child care is an issue that is here with us to stay. Women are in the work force to stay," Ms. Grever said.

Officials welcome study

Louisville and Jefferson County officials said they were eager to see the 4-C report.

But they cautioned that budgets are tight and it may be difficult to increase the $218,000 the city and county now budget for child care.

Commissioner Owens said, "Day care is just such a critically needed service. We ought to do all that we can."

Getting the schools involved "would be a godsend to a number of working people," Owens said.

"I'm anxious to see the results," agreed 8th Ward Alderman Tom Denning.

Denning, who has two children enrolled in a day-care center in Old Louisville, said he hopes the Board of Aldermen can increase its funding for child care. "There is support for it on the board," he said.

The state Human Resources Cabinet earmarked about $2.4 million for child care subsidies for people receiving public assistance in Jefferson County during the current fiscal year, spokeswoman Judi Sparks said.

The cabinet doesn't know how much money it will receive from the federal government next fiscal year for child care, she said.

REGION & STATE
Akron Beacon Journal Wednesday, September 25, 1985

Ohio Senate to consider new day-care laws

By Melissa Johnson
Beacon Journal staff writer

The Rev. Alan N. Grover has been told his proposal to exempt some church day-care centers from state regulation probably doesn't have a prayer in the Ohio Senate committee that plans to consider it next month.

The idea is oppposed by, among other groups, the Ohio Council of Churches.

Yet Grover, who calls himself a "lobbyist for religious freedom," is undeterred.

"We believe it's a very important battle," said Grover, of Lima. "Our position is not a radical, wild-eyed kind of thing."

Grover's proposal is one of several unresolved issues on the agenda as the Senate's Health, Human Services and Aging Committee prepares to resume work on a major rewrite of Ohio's day-care laws.

The bill, designed to toughen state regulation, passed the House in May and is pending in the Senate committee, which plans to reconvene in early October after a summer recess.

In addition to the religious exemption, two other major questions remain:

- How many infants or toddlers should one adult be allowed to supervise.
- How much power should state regulators have to make rules after the law is passed.

Currently, one adult can care for eight infants or 10 toddlers (18 months to 3 years) at a time. Under the House-passed version of the bill, the ratios would be lowered to 1-to-4 for infants and 1-to-6 for toddlers.

Those numbers face stiff opposition from the Ohio Federation of Child Care Providers, a trade group for profit-making centers. Its president, Ron Sains of Columbus, has argued that the price of day care will increase dramatically if they are not changed.

The federation supports a 1-to-6 ratio for infants and 1-to-8 for toddlers.

Kay Kerber, legislative aide to committee chairman David L. Hobson, R-Springfield, said Hobson hopes to bring the legislation to the full Senate by mid-November.

Grover said the bill in its current form is a threat to religious freedom. He works for the Lima-based Buckeye Christian School Association, a 3-year-old group of about 30 independent, fundamentalist churches. About 1,000 Ohio churches probably share the conviction, he said.

Churches that have "truly held religious beliefs" against state licensure should be exempt from most state control over their day-care centers, Grover said.

Sen. Gary Suhadolnik, R-Parma Heights, will sponsor an amendment to exempt such churches, according to his legislative aide, Ann-Marie Lipsky.

Grover said Hobson told him the amendment, which has not yet been introduced, does not have enough votes to pass.

The Ohio Council of Churches, which represents 11,500 congregations of 20 Protestant and Catholic denominations, is opposed to exemptions for any church day-care centers.

The state is not attempting to control the content of day-care programs, said Kay Keller, the council's legislative representative.

"We don't see how that can be argued, then, that that's an infringement on a religious belief," she said.

About one-third of Ohio children in state-licensed centers attend centers that are either run by churches or housed in church buildings. It is not known how many would be affected by the exemption, if passed.

Also lined up against Suhadolnik's amendment is the Children's Defense Fund-Ohio.

"It's just fundamentally . . . a bad idea," said Mark Real, the group's director.

Although Grover and his supporters are sincere, Real said, such an exemption probably would lead to lawsuits and fraud.

"What's to stop you or me from claiming we have some kind of religious conviction?" Real said, suggesting that an unscrupulous operator could seek the exemption under false pretenses to avoid state regulation.

In Ohio, the Department of Human Services inspects and licenses about 2,210 day-care centers under a 1970 law that, department officials have said, is now weak and in need of revision.

As passed by the House, the bill would require surprise inspections of centers for the first time, improve education standards for administrators and workers and reduce the maximum number of children that could be supervised by one adult.

Also, the bill would give authority to the department to license homes that care for less than 12 children. Currently, baby sitters caring for five or more children in their home are supposed to be licensed as if they ran a full-scale center, but many operate illegally.

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Editorials

Ohio Senate should back tougher day-care rules

THE OHIO Senate will never have a more important task than the one facing it now: safeguarding Ohio's children.

Specifically, the Senate Health, Human Services and Aging Committee is taking up work on a major rewriting of Ohio's terribly weak laws that regulate day-care centers in the state. The House has already passed a bill that would toughen day-care regulation and the Senate should do the same, as soon as possible.

So far, the pre-hearing maneuvering is over side issues that detract from the more important work of the committee. One is an amendment that would exempt churches that have day-care centers from the new, tougher regulation. No doubt those who have religious beliefs against any state licensing are sincere, but the exemption would be wrong. Religious affiliation is no guarantee that a day-care center will be well-run and it opens the possibility of fraud, in that some operator could claim a religious affiliation to escape regulation.

The Senate should dispose of these issues quickly and move on to the main provisions of the bill.

It should be said at this point that the vast majority of Ohio's day-care centers are well-run and well-staffed and provide safe care for children. The problem is that Ohio's inadequate standards leave open the potential for poor conditions if not outright danger to the children.

Current Ohio law allows one adult to care for as many as eight infants under 18 months old, or 10 toddlers (18 months to 3 years). A safer ratio — and one standard in other states — would be one adult to four infants and one to six toddlers. That is the provision in the House bill but a ratio is still to be worked out in the Senate version.

The House version also addresses the crucial matter of day-care center staffing. Under that bill, center employees would be trained to recognize child abuse, and owners and employees would have to sign affidavits saying they had not been convicted of violent crimes or crimes against children.

The bill also would impose a better inspection system — requiring the state to inspect each center at least twice a year, one of the visits without prior notice. And parents would be able to visit the center at any time of the day.

The arguments are being raised that the new standards would make day care too expensive. The House answered that argument by providing for a tax credit or deduction — similar to that given in 28 other states — for day care, not only for children but for families with elderly or handicapped relatives who need such care.

The new standards would be a recognition — albeit a tardy one — that the working world is changing. Working mothers of young children are an important part of the state's work force and their children deserve a guarantee of safe care. The Ohio House has recognized the state's obligation to provide that guarantee. The Senate should follow the House's lead.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE • BOSTON 02133

MICHAEL S. DUKAKIS
GOVERNOR

October 12, 1984

Dear Governor Dukakis:

The Governor's Day Care Partnership Project is proud to present you with this report which we believe represents the fulfillment of the charge you gave to us last March when you initiated the Project.

The report represents the best efforts of over 50 individuals who gave of their time and energy and expertise to develop recommendations to increase the supply of affordable, quality day care.

The recommendations are designed to put Massachusetts in a leadership position in the nation, by developing a comprehensive child care policy. We know of your strong commitment to children and families as well as to economic development. For the first time, day care is approached in this report not only as a key human service, but also as an integral piece of employment policy and economic development.

We believe that the lack of affordable quality day care is becoming a crisis for Massachusetts' families. The existing day care system is groaning under the strain of increased demand and inadequate resources.

Clearly the Commonwealth cannot solve the day care problem alone. The Federal Government, as well as business, labor, local school systems, private charities and others, must participate. However, the Commonwealth can take leadership in establishing day care as a priority, in improving the quality of existing care and in creating policies to stimulate support for child care from other sectors. We believe that the recommendations which follow are an exciting, bold, yet responsible, attempt to achieve these goals.

On behalf of the Governor's Day Care Partnership Project, we appreciate the leadership and commitment you have demonstrated. We look forward to working with you to implement these recommendations.

Sincerely,

Joan Quinlan
Governor's Advisor on
Women's Issues

Gerard D'Amico
Senator, Worcester

V. STATE FACT SHEETS

The following fact sheets present a picture of each state's response to its particular child care needs. On most issues they show efforts and changes in the past year, but they also show the state's funding trend over a period of several years.

The charts do not represent a comprehensive analysis of each state's programs, nor of state licensing laws. CDF and other organizations can offer more detailed information to groups working on specific initiatives.

The funding levels listed in the charts under Title XX include state child care monies as well as federal funds. In five states (Texas, Maryland, Arizona, Nebraska, and New Mexico) child care advocates differed with state officials about funding levels or numbers of children served. A discussion of these discrepancies and other notes on the data are included in the footnotes for the charts in the appendices.

Sources for Advocates

The data provided on the state fact sheets under the heading "Families Need Affordable Child Care" are taken from the 1980 Census. Adult-child supervision ratios are based on a December 1984 study by the National Association for Child Care Management (NACCM). The NACCM data were updated during the course of the CDF survey.

Advocates interested in additional data showing the need for affordable child care in their state should contact their State Data User Center for more current and detailed demographic data. (CDF has a listing of these centers and will make it available upon request.)

Another useful resource for child care advocates is: The 1980 Census of Population: Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics. This provides demographic data by geographic area (counties and cities).

ALABAMA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 49 percent of Alabama mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 60 percent of Alabama mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Alabama children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 270,974 Alabama children are living in poverty; of these, 88,386 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Mothers in training and mothers searching for employment have been eliminated from eligibility for Title XX child care. This rule applies regardless of whether a mother is married or a single head of household.
- Since summer 1984, the number of state child care licensing and monitoring staff decreased 40 percent.
- Alabama is moving toward a state-wide "fee system" to pay for child care. Parents pay $2.00-$20.00 per week depending on income. Previously, the state paid the entire cost.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $16,637,000	1981 - 13,000
1984 - $11,246,000	1984 - 8,950
1985 - $10,400,000 ($200,000 = WIN funds)	1985 - 8,000

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $19,558,139

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $9,159,139

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Alabama only provides Title XX child care to parents in high school and vocational education or training.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$ 95.00/month	$ 95.00/month
Center-Based Care	$130-145.00/month	$140-155.00/month

ALABAMA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:6 Toddler - 1:6 Age 2 - 1:10 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:20 Age 5 - 1:20

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

ARIZONA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 45 percent of Arizona mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 61 percent of Arizona mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in eight Arizona children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 127,889 Arizona children are living in poverty; of these, 45,714 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The state added just under $5 million in overall child care funds for FY 1986.
- Graduate students and students with 140 hours toward a B.A. became ineligible for Title XX funded child care.
- A bill passed allowing school buildings to be used for extended day, school-age child care programs without requiring tenants to pay the full cost of rent and utilities.
- A bill passed providing for the imposition of a fine, not to exceed $100.00 per day, for child care facilities in violation of state licensing laws. Ninety percent of the funds collected will go into a child care training fund.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $15,818,300	1981 - 15,115
1984 - $14,678,100	1984 - 14,300
1985 - $15,210,000	1985 - 15,600

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $18,578,331

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $3,368,331

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Arizona does not provide child care support to parents in graduate school or with more than 140 hours toward a B.A. degree.

ARIZONA

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$6.80/day	$8.60/day
Center-Based Care	$6.80/day	$8.60/day

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

Governor's State Task Force on Day Care is reviewing child care regulations - will make recommendations for revisions by December 31.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant - 1:8
Toddler - 1:10
Age 2 - 1:10
Age 3 - 1:15
Age 4 - 1:20
Age 5 - 1:25

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

ARKANSAS

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 51 percent of Arkansas mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 63 percent of Arkansas mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in seven Arkansas children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 154,429 Arkansas children are living in poverty; of these, 52,111 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- A bill was passed giving the Department of Social Services authority to get injunctions against all child care centers and homes caring for less than six children in cases of child abuse. Before the bill, the department had authority only in cases involving facilities with more than six children.
- A bill passed establishing a Governor's Child Care Task Force. The task force will study the availability of child care services and file a report on its findings with the Governor, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Education, and the General Assembly by Jan. 1, 1987.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $3,727,316	1981 - 2,172
1984 - $2,781,653	1984 - 1,810
1985 - $3,288,507	1985 - 1,795

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $4,379,969

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $1,091,462

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Arkansas provides child care to any parent in school or training whose income qualifies them for Title XX child care.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$.44-$1.00/hour	$.50-$1.00/hour
Center-Based Care	$.44-$1.00/hour	$.50-$1.10/hour

ARKANSAS

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
Currently under revision for implementation May 1986.	Infant - 1:6 Toddler - 1:9 Age 2 - 1:12 Age 3 - 1:12 Age 4 - 1:15 Age 5 - 1:18

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

CALIFORNIA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 46 percent of California mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 65 percent of California mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six California children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 946,576 California children are living in poverty; of these, 355,666 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The state created a new school-age child care program. Program spending includes $8 million the first year for operating costs and aid to low-income families needing child care, and $16 million annually thereafter. Another $36.5 million is allocated for one-time start-up funds for capital expenditures. Up to $2,100 per child will be allotted annually for the care of children whose mothers are involved in the state's workfare program.
- The legislature passed a $2 million bill creating a separate division of child care facilities licensing.
- The Governor signed three bills allocating an additional $6 million for the state's vendor/voucher child care program, which is called the Alternative Payment Program.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

State Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 -	1981 -
1984 -	1984 -
1985 - $279,000,000	1985 - 77,819

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation:

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

California has cut back the amount of time that parents looking for employment qualify for state funded child care from 60 to 30 days. California provides child care to mothers in training or college geared to employment.

Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$16.77/day	$17.98/day
Center-Based Care	$16.77/day	$17.98/day

CALIFORNIA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes X No ___

  The state has created a new school-age child care program. It will provide $8 million to localities for operating expenses the first year and $16 million, annually, thereafter. Participating localities must provide a dollar for dollar match, which will bring the total operating budget to $32 million. The match may be raised by enrolling enough middle-income families, paying full tuition, to equal the amount received from the state, or by operating local fund-raising drives. If these methods are unfeasible, the locality can apply for a waiver based on demographic data. The state has also authorized a total of $36.5 million in start up costs for latch-key programs, $14 million for all low-income school-age child care programs and $22.5 million specifically for capital outlays for the children of people participating in the state's workfare program. The state has allocated $10.6 million in operating costs or up to $2,100 per child for school-age care for the children of former AFDC recipients enrolled in training programs and job search. The funding criteria of the bill will accomplish the following objectives:
  - Children from low-income families are insured that they will not be channeled into specific child care programs. Half the children in each program are required to be from families that can afford to pay the full cost of child care services.
  - Equitable distribution of funds to geographic areas of the state is guaranteed by requiring the SDE to disburse funds based on specified criteria, such as the percentage of children from welfare families, the extent of existing child care services, and the number of local school-age children.
  - Transportation costs and hazards are reduced by giving priority for funding to programs at or near the school site.

CALIFORNIA

- Funds are required to be allocated on a competitive basis based on the extent of family and community involvement, the cost-effectiveness of the program, physical safety, staff qualifications, etc. Schools will be encouraged to contract with private providers for operation of the program.
- Services will be provided only to families in which parents are working or in training, or where the child is in need of protective services (abused or neglected children). Children in need of protective services will have first priority, followed by other children with the lowest family income being served first. Families will pay for services on a sliding scale fee basis.

- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes X No ___
  The state spent $5,739,761 on child care for college students serving 4,300 children last year. Centers are located on the campuses of colleges and operated by student associations or the college administration. Students enrolled in child development programs are used to supplement staff.

- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes X No ___
  Parents in training can receive child care assistance through the state's general child program. California also set aside $6 million in Title XX Social Services Block Grant funds to match dollar for dollar the amount each Private Industry Council (PIC) spends on child care services under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Title I - a program for the disadvantaged. The state provides PICs with a list of child care agencies to guide parents in finding child care.

- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes X No ___
  In FY85, the state spent $4.8 million for child care for teen parents. The program annually serves 2,450 children and parents and also offers parent training and counseling, including employment counseling to teen parents. The most recent session of the legislature voted an additional $1.6 million for the program and approved the expansion of the program from high schools to junior high schools as well.

- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes X No ___
  The benefits received are based on a schedule using average quarterly earnings. Payments range from $50.00 to $224.00 weekly for a period of 39 weeks.

- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

CALIFORNIA

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
The legislature, in its most recent session, passed a bill establishing a separate organization within the Department of Education for the licensing of child care facilities. The bill appropriated $2 million to carry out the mandate.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:12 Age 3 - 1:12 Age 4 - 1:12 Age 5 - 1:12

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  California has the largest state-funded resource and referral network in the country with one resource and referral center in each of the state's 54 counties. The entire program is funded at $6 million. The most recent session of the legislature approved an additional $200,000 to assist programs in providing information about the new school-age child care program. The new funds are available only to counties participating in the workfare program.
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes X No ___
  The state has a $1,018,000 no-interest, revolving loan fund for child care facilities, originally targeted at helping family child care facilities to make improvements.

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

The state funds a preschool program based on the Head Start model. It is funded at $33,157,000 and serves some 19,263,000 children statewide. The most recent session of the legislature approved $7.25 million for capital addition and improvement funds for preschool and infant care programs, as well as money for localities seeking to begin preschool or infant care programs.

Other State Initiatives: The state has a child care program that provides care to the children of migrant parents engaged in agriculture or fishing during the growing/harvest season. Facilities are opened and care is available throughout the season that the parents are employed. The program, which is in addition to $1,931,369 in Federal migrant child care funds, will be funded at $8.5 million in FY86 and serve over 2,000 children daily.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

COLORADO

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 46 percent of Colorado mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 66 percent of Colorado mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in eight Colorado children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 91,295 Colorado children are living in poverty; of these, 34,129 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The state projects a Title XX Child Care funding increase of $1.1 million in FY 1986.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $14,800,000	1981 - 11,000
1984 - $ 9,688,508	1984 - 6,709
1985 - $ 9,273,400	1985 - 6,696

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $17,391,480

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $8,118,080

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes ___ No X

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Colorado provides up to one year of child care for single, income-eligible parents in school or training programs. Child care is provided for parents in college only if the parent is in the last year, or has a job awaiting graduation.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$9.20/day	$8-12.00/day
Center-Based Care	$9.20/day	$9.50-15.00/day

COLORADO

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

Providers are now required to give parents written information about reporting child abuse.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant	- 1:5
Toddler	- 1:5
Age 2	- 1:7;1:8
Age 3	- 1:10
Age 4	- 1:12
Age 5	- 1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

CONNECTICUT

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 41 percent of Connecticut mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 67 percent of Connecticut mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Connecticut children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 92,606 Connecticut children are living in poverty; of these, 32,477 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The state appropriated $75,000 for the expansion of resource and referral services.
- Overall Title XX child care spending was increased by $2 million between FY84 and FY85.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $14,972,983	1981 - 10,600
1984 - $16,000,000	1984 - 9,747
1985 - $17,249,845	1985 - 9,800

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $17,594,752

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $344,907

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

The state provides child care to parents in high school or in vocational, short-term training.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$30.00/wk.	$30.00/wk.
Center-Based Care	$55.00/wk.	$ 40-60.00/wk.

CONNECTICUT

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes X No ___
  The state funds a few small school-age programs.
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes X No ___
  The state funds a Teen Parents program but recordkeeping in the state does not allow for tracking of the dollars spent or children served.
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
The state revised licensing standards for family day care increasing the maximum number of children allowed in a family day care home from four to six.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:4 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:10 Age 5 - 1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  The legislature recently passed a bill to expand resource and referral services. Prior to passage of the bill, Hartford was the only area with a resource and referral program. The new bill allows services to be expanded to the New Haven area. It appropriates $40,000 for the Department of Human Services to provide technical assistance to the two programs and to supplement their services by providing resource and referral directly.

CONNECTICUT

- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes X No ___
  The state has a low-interest loan program financed through the sale of state bonds. The loans are only available to nonprofit employers seeking to initiate or expand child care services for employees.

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

DELAWARE

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 49 percent of Delaware mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 65 percent of Delaware mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Delaware children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 25,463 Delaware children are living in poverty; of these, 8,882 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $4,671,912	1981 - 2,039
1984 - $2,283,491	1984 - 1,260
1985 - $2,782,399	1985 - 1,376

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $5,489,964

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $2,707,565

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Delaware provides child care to parents in high school, GED Programs, adult basic education, or one-year post high school nondegree programs. In May 1983, Delaware began to provide child care to WIN approved college students.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$27.50/week	$27.50/week
Center-Based Care	$48.00/week	$50-$52.00/week

DELAWARE

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

• School-Age Child Care:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for College Students:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Parents in Training:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Teen Parents:	Yes ___	No X
• Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth:	Yes ___	No X
• Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction:	Yes ___	No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
Family day care regulations are in the process of being updated.	Infant - 1:5 Toddler - 1:8 Age 2 - 1:15 Age 3 - 1:15 Age 4 - 1:20 Age 5 - 1:20

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

• Child Care Resource and Referral:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance:	Yes ___	No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 62 percent of District of Columbia mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 72 percent of District of Columbia mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in three District of Columbia children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 37,596 District of Columbia children are living in poverty; of these, 11,515 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Added approximately $2.7 million to Title XX-funded child care programs for FY86.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $11,370,000	1981 - 5,435
1984 - $13,016,000	1984 - 5,730
1985 - $13,198,000	1985 - 6,521

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1985 spending adjusted for inflation: $13,360,887

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $162,887

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

The District of Columbia provides child care for parents in two-year college or vocational/rehabilitation programs.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$ 9.00/day	$ 9.00/day
Center-Based Care	$13.00/day	$13.00/day

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes X No ___

  The District supports two child care programs at two of the city's traditional high schools. The two school-based centers have a combined capacity of 35-37 children, one program serving children three months to three years of age while the second program only serves infants. A third infant care program, which served 20 infants at another of the city's high schools during the 1984-85 school year, lost funding for the 1985-86 year and was discontinued. In addition, the city's alternative high school which offers classes at night to those students unable to attend daytime classes, has a child care program for students. The city's vocational education center also has a child care program open to the students enrolled at the school. It provides hands-on training to students majoring in child care.
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

No revision since the summer of 1984.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant
Toddler
Age 2 - 1:4
Age 3 - 1:8
Age 4 - 1:10
Age 5 - 1:15

*D.C. regulation prohibits infants and toddlers in child care centers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  The city contracts with a private nonprofit agency for resource and referral - $55,000 for FY 1985.
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

The city's public schools operate approximately 141 pre-school classes at 104 of the city's schools. The overall enrollment in the classes is 4,000. The District of Columbia spent approximately $4,470,969 for salaries in FY 1984-85 for the pre-school program. Other expenses cannot be broken out of the overall school budget. Up until this year, all of the classes were half-day. This year 40 of the classes will operate for the full length of the school day.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

FLORIDA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 51 percent of Florida mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 65 percent of Florida mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Florida children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 427,479 Florida children are living in poverty; of these, 234,836 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Florida passed a $10 million increase in Title XX child care funds for FY86. This increase should provide child care for an additional 10,000 children.
- The state increased eligibility so that maximum family income for a family of two will go from $7,099 annually to $10,820.
- Florida passed a requirement that all center-based providers receive 20 hours of training initially and 8 hours of in-service training annually thereafter.
- The state also passed a requirement that any family day care center caring for five or fewer children has to register. A broader licensing bill addressed to family day care failed.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $26,119,006	1981 - 16,385
1984 - $31,233,901	1984 - 18,666
1985 - $36,095,065	1985 - 26,500

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $30,692,444

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Florida provides care to parents who go to school or training at least 20 hours a week.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$37.50/wk.	$37.50/wk.
Center-Based Care	$37.50/wk.	$37.50/wk.

FLORIDA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes X No ___
  The most recent session of the legislature appropriated $300,000 for FY 86 to provide educational programs for teen mothers and day care for their children. The state Department of Education will make grants to local school districts, which they must match dollar for dollar. The state estimates that at least six districts can be served.
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

The state passed a requirement that any family day care home caring for five or fewer children register. The new law also requires that family day care providers receive three hours of training and that all center-based providers receive twenty hours of training initally and eight hours of in-service training annually thereafter.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant - 1:6
Toddler - 1:8
Age 2 - 1:12
Age 3 - 1:15
Age 4 - 1:20
Age 5 - 1:25

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes X No ___
  A trust fund was established this year for low interest loans of up to $100,000 when 25 percent of children enrolled in a program qualify for Title XX. No funds are currently available.

FLORIDA

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

$2,000,000 for migrant children in 1984-85

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

GEORGIA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 54 percent of Georgia mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 67 percent of Georgia mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Georgia children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 341,914 Georgia children are living in poverty; of these, 111,209 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The overall education improvement package includes funding for full-day kindergarten to be implemented no later than school year 1986.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $20,581,855	1981 - 8,181
1984 - $18,373,870	1984 - 8,200
1985 - $20,963,289	1985 - 8,161

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $24,185,738

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $3,222,449

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

The state provides Title XX Child Care to parents in high school, parents seeking employment (for a period of two to six months), or parents in training programs that are less than two years long.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$24.50/week	$25-30.00/week
Center-Based Care	$47.74/week	$49.00/week

GEORGIA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

• School-Age Child Care:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for College Students:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Parents in Training:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Teen Parents:	Yes ___	No X
• Temporary Disability Insurance Proyiding Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth:	Yes ___	No X
• Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction:	Yes ___	No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revision since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:7
	Toddler - 1:12
	Age 2 - 1:10
	Age 3 - 1:15
	Age 4 - 1:18
	Age 5 - 1:20

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

• Child Care Resource and Referral:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance:	Yes ___	No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

HAWAII

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 51 percent of Hawaii mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 70 percent of Hawaii mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in eight Hawaii children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 35,103 Hawaii children are living in poverty; of these, 14,725 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- A bill was passed changing the requirement for mandatory licensing of family day care homes to mandatory registration.
- A requirement for an initial inspection as well as an annual licensing re-visit will be maintained for family day care homes caring for more than two children.
- The new law gives the Department of Social Services and Housing the authority to offer incentives to registration. These include training, technical assistance in meeting standards and business regulations, as well as referrals to parents. However, no new training funds were made available.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $2,935,409	1981 - 5,949
1984 - $1,800,000	1984 - 2,095
1985 - $1,902,146	1985 - 1,747

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $3,444,399

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes ___ No X

Resulting funding shortfall: $1,547,153

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes ___ No X

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Child care support is available only to parents in high school. Parents in college may receive support only for one year if they are recommended by an employment or vocational agency.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$100-$234.00/month	$1,079/annually
Center-Based Care	$100-$234.00/month	$1,079/annually

HAWAII

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes X No ___
  The benefit consists of 55 percent of the average weekly wage rounded to the next highest dollar. The maximum benefit is $194.00/week.
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

A bill passed changing the requirement for mandatory registration of family day care homes to mandatory licensing. The requirement for an initial inspection as well as an annual licensing re-visit will be maintained for homes caring for more than two children. Previously, homes caring for more than one child were required to be regulated. The new law gives the Department of Social Services and Housing the authority to offer incentives to register, including: training, technical assistance in meeting standards and business regulations, as well as referrals to parents. However, no new training funds were made available. Before and after school programs operated by community recreation agencies are no longer required to meet minimum state child care regulations.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant - Not permitted
Toddler - Not permitted
Age 2 - 1:8
Age 3 - 1:12
Age 4 - 1:16
Age 5 - 1:20

HAWAII

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes X No ___

  Provisions of the new family day care registration requirements allow the state to offer technical assistance and business assistance to care providers who come forward to register.

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

IDAHO

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 43 percent of Idaho mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 65 percent of Idaho mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in ten Idaho children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 43,609 Idaho children are living in poverty; of these, 17,975 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The legislature defeated a bill to make day care licensing mandatory.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 -	1981 - 550
1984 -	1984 - 550
1985 - $54,580	1985 - 607

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation:

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes ___ No X

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Idaho provides child care for AFDC parents in training or education programs that lead to employment.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$13.00/day	$13.00/day
Center-Based Care	$13.00/day	$13.00/day

IDAHO

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
A mandatory day care licensing bill failed in most recent session of the legislature.	Infant - 1:6 Toddler - 1:6 Age 2 - 1:10 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:15 Age 5 - 1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

ILLINOIS

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 43 percent of Illinois mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 63 percent of Illinois mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Illinois children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 447,633 Illinois children are living in poverty; of these, 169,308 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Illinois approved an increase of over $5 million for child care services in FY 86.
- The legislature approved $12.1 million for school districts to start up prekindergarten classes for three- to five-year-olds "at risk of academic failure" and to establish full day kindergarten. Schools can subcontract with nonprofit groups to run the program and request money to run prekindergarten programs longer than half a day.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $55,966,100	1981 - 28,100
1984 - $36,529,500	1984 - 17,031
1985 - $41,160,000	1985 - 17,198

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $65,801,217

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $24,640,217

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Illinois provides child care for parents in school or training for up to two years, graduate students are not eligible. Except for high school students, parents enrolled in part-time programs are not eligible.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$7.27/day	$7.63/day
Center-Based Care	$10.93/day	$11.72/day

ILLINOIS

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

- Centers must provide parents with summaries of licensing standards.
- Parents have been given unlimited access to centers during the hours that their children are in care.
- Training requirements have been increased for center directors, including a CDA option.
- New rules have been adopted on the discharge and release of children from centers.
- Safety restraints are now required for children being transported.
- Changes affecting family day care also allow parents unlimited access while children are in care, establish new discharge and release rules, and require that providers give parents summaries of the regulations.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant - 1:4
Toddler - 1:5
Age 2 - 1:8
Age 3 - 1:10
Age 4 - 1:10
Age 5 - 1:20

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes X No ___

  A pilot project with Chicago Community Trust will provide $500,000 for renovation and expansion loans to child care centers in the Chicago area. No loans have been made to date.

ILLINOIS

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

The Illinois legislature approved $12.1 million to school districts that request funds to start prekindergarten classes for three- to five-year-olds "at risk of academic failure," and to establish full-day kindergarten. The money is available to school districts through grants.

- Schools can subcontract with nonprofit groups to run the programs.
- School districts can request enough money to run prekindergarten programs longer than a half-day.
- Prekindergarten teachers will be required to hold either a four-year degree in early childhood education or meet the state standards for a child care center director. Directors are required to have earned at least a high school diploma, a Child Development Associate credential, and have at least two years experience working in a pre-school, kindergarten, or a day care center.
- An open-ended appropriation was passed for school districts to establish full-day kindergarten, as long as those districts maintain their half-day programs.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

INDIANA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 47 percent of Indiana mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 64 percent of Indiana mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in eight Indiana children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 189,052 Indiana children are living in poverty; of these, 70,800 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The legislature approved a pilot program providing $270,000 to pay for operating costs for school-age child care.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $8,493,000	1981 - 11,200
1984 - $9,394,824	1984 - 11,570
1985 - $9,534,732	1985 - 11,339

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $9,980,124

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $445,392

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Parents' enrollment in a training program must be confirmed by a training facility or school and must be for the purpose of employment in order for the parent to receive child care assistance.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$ 8.00/day	--
Center-Based Care	$ 7.90/day	$ 9.50/day

INDIANA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes X No ___
  The legislature approved $270,000 for operating costs for school-age child care. No program can receive a grant for more than $27,000. Low-income children are given priority. If fees are charged, programs must offer a sliding scale. Schools may contract with nonprofit community agencies to run the program.
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

New rules are currently pending.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant	1:4
Toddler	1:5
Age 2	1:5
Age 3	1:10
Age 4	1:12
Age 5	1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

IOWA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 49 percent of Iowa mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 66 percent of Iowa mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in ten Iowa children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 93,997 Iowa children are living in poverty; of these, 34,817 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Iowa's legislature passed a bill consigning $1 million in state lottery revenues for start-up costs for infant, school-age, resource and referral, and employer-sponsored child care programs. Funds will also be used to pay child care for JTPA participants and displaced homemaker services.
- A new requirement was passed that all child care providers receive two hours of training in abuse prevention, identification, and reporting.
- An appropriation of $445,000 was approved for grants for physical improvements in child care centers and family day care homes.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $2,201,537	1981 - 1,729
1984 - $1,661,635	1984 - 1,197
1985 - $2,098,456	1985 - 1,500

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $1,587,026

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $488,570

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

The state provides child care for parents enrolled in school for no more than three years.

IOWA

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$5-8.00/day	$5-9.00/day
Center-Based Care	$11.50-11.75/day	$12.25-12.50/day

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes X No ___
  A bill passed in the most recent session of the legislature earmarking $1 million in revenues raised through the state lottery for start-up costs for school-age child care, infant care, resource and referral, and employer-sponsored child care programs. No grant may exceed $10,000.
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes X No ___
  Lottery funds may be used for child care subsidies for JTPA participants.
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
A bill changing the requirement for family day care licensing to registration failed.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:6 Age 3 - 1:8 Age 4 - 1:12 Age 5 - 1:15

IOWA

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  A part of the lottery funds may be used for start-up costs for resource and referral programs.

- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes X No ___
  This year, Iowa appropriated $445,000 for physical improvements in child care centers and family day care homes.

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

KANSAS

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 48 percent of Kansas mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 67 percent of Kansas mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in nine Kansas children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 72,995 Kansas children are living in poverty; of these, 28,345 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The legislature approved $15,000 for school-age child care.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $8,842,801	1981 - 5,996 (includes 35 WIN children)
1984 - $2,900,462	1984 - 2,438
1985 - $3,332,856	1985 - 2,481

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $10,397,175

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $7,058,319

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes ___ No X

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Kansas does not provide care to parents in training or education programs. In the summer of 1983, Kansas used $800,000 of the state's Emergency Jobs Bill money to pay for up to one year of child care for parents enrolled in school or training programs.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$6.05/day	$6.05/day
Center-Based Care	$7.55/day	$7.55/day

KANSAS

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes X No ___
  Kansas legislature approved $15,000 for school-age child care. These funds can only be used for staff salaries. Maximum grants are $3,000.
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revision since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:3 Toddler - 1:5 Age 2 - 1:10 Age 3 - 1:12 Age 4 - 1:12 Age 5 - 1:12

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

KENTUCKY

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 49 percent of Kentucky mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 56 percent of Kentucky mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in eight Kentucky children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 229,822 Kentucky children are living in poverty; of these, 76,436 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The legislature increased funding for child care by $877,000, aimed at raising reimbursement rates for providers as of October 1, 1985. Providers had not received an increase since 1980. Funds were not available, however, to serve additional children.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $3,750,000	1981 - 6,985
1984 - $5,924,333	1984 - 7,248
1985 - $5,981,832	1985 - 6,581

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $4,406,625

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Parents in training or school are not eligible for Title XX-funded child care.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$7.00/day	$7.00/day
Center-Based Care	$7.00/day	$7.00/day

KENTUCKY

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

• School-Age Child Care:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for College Students:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Parents in Training:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Teen Parents:	Yes ___	No X
• Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth:	Yes ___	No X
• Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction:	Yes X	No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:6 Toddler - 1:6 Age 2 - 1:8 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:12 Age 5 - 1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

• Child Care Resource and Referral:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance:	Yes ___	No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

LOUISIANA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 44 percent of Louisiana mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 56 percent of Louisiana mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Louisiana children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 307,159 Louisiana children are living in poverty; of these, 103,253 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The legislature passed a bill requiring mandatory child care licensing. The bill establishes Class A and B licensing categories. Current licenses become Class A and must meet state standards. Centers that are currently registered will become Class B licenses and new centers can choose to become A or B. A child care committee selected by Class B providers will write Class B standards. Enforcement authority is provided for the Department of Health and Human Resources by civil court injunctive relief. The bill forbids banning corporal punishment in Class B centers.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $11,287,326	1981 - 7,553
1984 - $13,076,701	1984 - 8,330
1985 - $13,093,853	1985 - 7,830 (Projected)

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $13,263,737

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes ___ No X

Resulting funding shortfall: $169,884

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child-care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Parents who are candidates for B.A. degrees are not eligible for child care assistance. Income-eligible parents in high school or full-time vocational training leading to employment are eligible for 18 months of child care assistance.

LOUISIANA

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$4.69/day	$23.84/week
Center-Based Care	$7.00/day	$ 7.00/day

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

Louisiana's legislature passed a bill requiring mandatory child licensing. The bill establishes Class A and B licensing categories. Current licenses become Class A and must meet state standards. Centers that are currently registered will become Class B licenses and new centers can choose to become A or B. A child care committee will write Class B Standards for the Department of Health and Human resources by civil court injunctive relief. The bill forbids banning corporal punishment in Class B centers.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant - 1:6
Toddler - 1:8
Age 2 - 1:12
Age 3 - 1:14
Age 4 - 1:16
Age 5 - 1:20

LOUISIANA

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

1984-85: $300,000

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

MAINE

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 45 percent of Maine mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 64 percent of Maine mothers of children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in eight Maine children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 49,862 Maine children are living in poverty; of these, 16,309 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- A Governor's Report on Child Care was published in 1984 but no new child care initiatives were included in the Governor's budget request or passed by the legislature.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $3,742,940	1981 - 2,918
1984 - $3,802,200	1984 - 2,950
1985 - $4,200,126	1985 - 2,270

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $4,398,323

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $198,197

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Maine has no restrictions on child care for parents in school or training programs.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$50.68/week	$55.00/week
Center-Based Care	$58.33/week	$59.75/week

MAINE

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

• School-Age Child Care:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for College Students:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Parents in Training:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Teen Parents:	Yes ___	No X
• Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth:	Yes ___	No X
• Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction:	Yes X	No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:4
	Toddler - 1:4
	Age 2 - 1:4
	Age 2 1/2 - 1:8
	Age 3 - 1:10
	Age 4 - 1:15
	Age 5 - 1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

• Child Care Resource and Referral:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance:	Yes ___	No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

Maine approved, as part of H.S. Education Reform Bill, $1.7 million to expand Head Start services. This will allow each county to serve 25 percent of children eligible for Head Start services.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

MARYLAND

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 51 percent of Maryland mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 67 percent of Maryland mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Maryland children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 143,012 Maryland children are living in poverty; of these, 46,044 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Funds for child care services were increased by $1,545,912 for FY 86. Of that, $300,000 are targeted for increasing provider rates.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $13,000,000	1981 - 12,000 children/6,830 slots
1984 - $14,200,000	1984 - 12,500 children/6,859 slots
1985 - $14,800,000	1985 - 14,000 children/6,945 slots

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $15,276,300

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes _X_ No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $476,300

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes _X_ No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Parents in part-time training and those seeking employment are ineligible for child care assistance.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$6.30/day	$6.30/day
Center-Based Care	$9.50/day	$9.75/day

MARYLAND

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes X No ___
  The Secretary of Employment is authorized to provide a training allowance to mothers in classroom training for assistance in meeting child care costs.
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

The Governor vetoed a bill which would have centralized licensing within a single agency. Currently, providers must be regulated by three agencies: Health, Human Services, and Education. But, he has established a Task Force to investigate the issue. A bill was passed and signed requiring the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene to develop rules regarding group day care facilities caring for six to twelve children outside of residences.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant
Toddler
Age 2 - 1:6
Age 3 - 1:10
Age 4 - 1:10
Age 5 - 1:13

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  The state contracts with a private nonprofit agency, which operates a network of five resource and referral programs statewide. The annual budget for the network is $88,591.

MARYLAND

- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes X No ___
  The state guarantees loans that child care providers obtain from private lending institutions.

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

1984-85: The Early Extended Education Program (EEEP) cost $2,218,000 and served 2,431 children.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

MASSACHUSETTS

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 42 percent of Massachusetts mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 65 percent of Massachusetts mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Massachusetts children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 192,812 Massachusetts children are living in poverty; of these, 62,979 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- State funding for child care services for FY86 rose 22.7 percent from $66.6 million to $83.4 million. Almost $5 million was approved for increases in rates for child care providers receiving Title XX funds.
- The Office for Children received funding for twenty-six new positions to strengthen its family day care licensing capacity as well as its ability to respond to reports of licensing violations.
- The Education Reform Bill authorized $20 million ($2 million for 1985-86) to expand or set up prekindergarten programs for three- and four-year-olds, to expand existing prekindergarten programs, and to sponsor child care programs that fit the needs of the community; 75 percent is earmarked for low-income areas.
- The state appropriated $50,000 for the Executive Office of Economic Affairs for a new Corporate Child Care Program that will provide technical assistance to employers on child care issues.
- Massachusetts appropriated $750,000 for new supportive services child care slots to families under stress and $500,000 to increase reimbursement rates for supportive services providers.
- The state appropriated $500,000 for child care resource and referral agencies.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $43,000,000 1984 - $42,800,000 1985 - $50,000,000 plus $10,000 for voucher slots through the Department of Public Welfare	1981 - 12,000 (only Title XX) 1984 - 14,614 (only Title XX) 1985 - 17,180 (only Title XX) (4,511 children of mothers participating in an AFDC employment project received child care vouchers through the Department of Public Welfare in FY 84-85.)

MASSACHUSETTS

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $50,529,300

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $529,300 (excluding vouchers)

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Massachusetts has no restrictions except for a prioritized eligibility system that ranks child care for parents in training programs behind child care for parents in need of protective services or on AFDC. AFDC mothers in the employment training program are eligible for either the state's contract or voucher child care assistance programs.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$13.46/day	$13.46/day
Center-Based Care	$13.50/day	$13.50/day

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes X No ___
  $18 million dollars will be spent in FY86 for vouchers to be used in licensed child care programs for mothers who had been receiving AFDC and who are participating in employment and training programs.
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

MASSACHUSETTS

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
The Office for Children received funding for 26 new positions to strengthen family day care licensing capacity and the ability to respond to reports of licensing violations. OFC also received instructions from the legislature that it must conduct on-site inspections of all day care facilities and after-school programs by January 1987.	Infant - 1:3 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:10 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:10 Age 5 - 1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  Four nonprofit agencies are funded to provide regional resource and referral services, resource development, technical assistance and day care training; $500,000 has been allocated to this program.
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X
  - The Executive Office for Communities and development spends approximately $500,000 a year for child care programs in public housing developments.

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

A Massachusetts Education Reform bill authorized $20 million which will go to schools for expanding or setting up prekindergarten programs for three- and four-year-olds, expanding kindergarten programs, and sponsoring child care programs that meet the needs of the community. Two million dollars will be used this year to begin the program.

- Schools may contract services to Head Start and child care programs;
- Seventy-five percent of the funds are earmarked for low-income areas;
- The Board of Education must establish a state Office of Early Childhood Education to: (1) develop program standards which must meet or exceed the existing Office for Children standards for three- and four-year-old children in whole- or half-day programs, (2) develop after-school technical assistance programs, and (3) work with the Bureau of Teacher Certification to develop certification standards for early childhood teachers;

MASSACHUSETTS

- The Board must set up an advisory council for Early Childhood Education including teachers, parents, representatives of state human services agencies, day care agencies, higher education, business, and government. The committee must complete a comprehensive study on the status and necessity of early childhood programs in Massachusetts by January 1, 1987;
- A school district applying for funds must establish a local advisory board composed of a principal, teacher, parent, and representatives of local community agencies concerned with the welfare of young children. Such representatives must include a member of the local resource and referral agency, and others with expertise in the care and education of young children;
- Money for expanded kindergarten programs can be spent on expanding to full-day programs, attaching a parent outreach component, or improving staff-child ratios. Early childhood day care programs can add before- and after-school components.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

MICHIGAN

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 42 percent of Michigan mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 60 percent of Michigan mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Michigan children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 361,364 Michigan children are living in poverty; of these, 130,443 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Maximum income eligibility levels for Title XX child care were raised to 80 percent of the state's median income.
- Eligibility requirements for parents in training and the Young Parents Program were expanded. Michigan will provide child care to anyone, regardless of income, to help them finish high school, adult basic education, or earn a GED.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $21,649,171	1981 - 22,362
1984 - $ 4,500,000	1984 - 2,500
1985 - $ 5,200,000	1985 - 2,550

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $25,439,941

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $20,239,941

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes ___ No X

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Michigan provides child care under its Young Parents Program to anyone, regardless of income, to help them finish high school, adult basic education, or a GED. No support is available to parents seeking a B.A. degree unless given prior approval by employment and training worker.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$5.78/day	$6.08/day
Center-Based Care	$7.36/day	$7.74/day

MICHIGAN

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes X No ___
  Through its Young Parents Program, Michigan provides funds to anyone, regardless of income, to help them finish high school, adult basic education, or acquire a GED.
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:10 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:12 Age 5 - 1:12

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  Eleven local agencies are funded to provide resource and referral services through an appropriation of $580,000.
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

MINNESOTA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 50 percent of Minnesota mothers of children under age six work outside the home.
- 67 percent of Minnesota mothers of children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in ten Minnesota children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 117,967 Minnesota children are living in poverty; of these, 44,358 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Legislation was approved to increase funding from $3 million to $10 million for the state's sliding fee scales program which provides child care support to families that earn above 50 percent of the state's median income. The legislation includes a mandate that all counties offer the sliding fee scale program.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $1,726,810	1981 - 41,961
1984 - $3,822,810	1984 - information not available
1985 - Information not available	1985 - information not available

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $2,029,164

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Counties determine eligibility.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care Center-Based Care	Counties set rates which cannot be less than 110 percent of the median market rate for child care in the county.	

MINNESOTA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- A Dependent Care Tax Credit(1) or Deduction: Yes X No ___

(1) Refundable

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

Revised rules were promulgated in April 1985. Family day care providers are now required to carry liability insurance. Child care center regulations are still under revision.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant - 1:4
Toddler - 1:7
Age 2 - 1:10
Age 3 - 1:10
Age 4 - 1:10
Age 5 - 1:10

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

- Minnesota spends $10 million on its sliding fee scale program which provides child care to help families earning above 50 percent of the state's median income.

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

The state funds an early childhood family education program through local school districts. The program provides child care and parent education in early childhood development for families with children from birth to school-age. It is anticipated that 300 school districts will participate in the program in FY86.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

MISSISSIPPI

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 54 percent of Mississippi mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 63 percent of Mississippi mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Mississippi children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 244,352 Mississippi children are living in poverty; of these, 77,110 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Revised eligibility requirements for Title XX child care; WIN recipients who had been ineligible became eligible; two parent working families can no longer receive any help in meeting their child care needs.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $6,008,072	1981 - 4,800
1984 - $6,166,581	1984 - 3,074
1985 - $6,166,581	1985 - 4,523

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $7,060,085

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $893,504

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

No restrictions except for income eligibility.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$ 6.00/day	$ 6.00/day
Center-Based Care	$10.60/day	$7.00-$12.00/day

MISSISSIPPI

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:5
	Toddler - 1:9
	Age 2 - 1:12
	Age 3 - 1:14
	Age 4 - 1:16
	Age 5 - 1:20

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

MISSOURI

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 51 percent of Missouri mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 64 percent of Missouri mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in seven Missouri children under age 18 live in families headed by a single mother.
- 195,837 Missouri children are living in poverty; of these, 67,886 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Missouri increased funding by $1.2 million for child care funded through the Title XX Social Services Block Grant.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $3,111,044	1981 - accounting methods don't provide comparable figures
1984 - $6,996,603	1984 - 5,800
1985 - $8,200,000	1985 - 6,628

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $3,655,788

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes ___ No X

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Missouri limits child care to two years for parents in training or education programs that lead directly to employment. Child care for GED participants is limited to twelve months and care for all parents is limited to the hours in which parents are in school or training (except for parents in night programs who can get care for sleep time.)

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$5-7.00/Day	$7-8.00/day
Center-Based Care	$7-8.00/day	$7-8.00/day

MISSOURI

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

Last year, a bill passed providing funds to all school districts that provide or purchase approved education programs and services for children under five years of age and their parents. School districts eligible for state reimbursement subject to available funding must provide one of three services including an approved program of parent education, an approved program of developmental screening for all children under the age of five, or approved programs for developmentally delayed children ages three and four. Safeguards are included to prevent the duplication of services because of other funding sources. These programs may be purchased from another district, public agency, or nonprofit agency. All school districts must offer these programs, but parents participate on a voluntary basis.

*Other than Early Childhood Special Education

MONTANA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 45 percent of Montana mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 63 percent of Montana mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in ten Montana children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 31,503 Montana children are living in poverty; of these, 12,525 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $214,713	1981 - 1,100
1984 - $210,049	1984 - 500
1985 - $245,346	1985 - 525

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $252,309

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes ___ No X

Resulting funding shortfall: $6,963

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes ___ No X

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

The state only provides care for AFDC mothers in training. Assistance is not available to income-eligible families who are poor but not eligible for AFDC.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$8.00/day	$8.50/day
Center-Based Care	$8.00/day	$8.50/day

MONTANA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
Licensing standards are currently under revision.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:8 Age 3 - 1:8 Age 4 - 1:10 Age 5 - 1:10

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

NEBRASKA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 49 percent of Nebraska mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 67 percent of Nebraska mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in nine Nebraska children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 53,278 Nebraska children are living in poverty; of these, 19,448 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $3,813,880	1981 - 9,510
1984 - $3,439,000	1984 - 8,738
1985 - $3,312,843	1985 - 9,393

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $4,481,690

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $1,168,848

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

The state does not offer child care to parents enrolled in four-year colleges or graduate schools.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$6.00/day	$6.00/day
Center-Based Care	$7.50/day	$7.84/day

NEBRASKA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:6 Age 2 - 1:6 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:12 Age 5 - 1:12

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

NEVADA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 54 percent of Nevada mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 71 percent of Nevada mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Nevada children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 20,752 Nevada children are living in poverty; of these, 7,564 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Revised licensing standards allowing parents unlimited access to child care facilities in which their children are enrolled. Individuals caring for even one infant must adhere to infant care standards.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $921,995	1981 - 879
1984 - $240,435	1984 - 200
1985 - $248,843	1985 - 250

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $1,083,436

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes ___ No X

Resulting funding shortfall: $834,593

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Nevada does not provide care to parents in school or training programs; The state only provides child care to families in protective services. Only Clark and Washoe counties provide child care to working families who are low-income but not eligible for AFDC.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$ 6.00/day	$12.00/day
Center-Based Care	$12.00/day	$12.00/day

NEVADA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
Licensing standards were changed to give parents unlimited access to child care facilities in which their children are enrolled and to require individuals caring for even one infant to adhere to infant care standards.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:6 Age 3 - 1:8 Age 4 - 1:12 Age 5 - 1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 50 percent of New Hampshire mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 70 percent of New Hampshire mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in eight New Hampshire children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 23,981 New Hampshire children are living in poverty; of these, 6,538 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The state extended eligibility for Title XX child care from 180 percent of poverty to 190 percent. Families with incomes above 180 percent must pay 50 percent of the normal rate for subsidized child care.
- New Hampshire eliminated all funding for preventive services child care.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $3,030,000	1981 - 4,000
1984 - $3,702,800	1984 - not available
1985 - $3,906,000	1985 - 5,676

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $3,560,553

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

New Hampshire provides child care to parents in school or training programs that are less than two years long.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$6.50/day	$6.50/day
Center-Based Care	$8.00/day	$8.00/day

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:4 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:15 Age 5 - 1:18

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

NEW JERSEY

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 39 percent of New Jersey mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 62 percent of New Jersey mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six New Jersey children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 277,885 New Jersey children live in poverty; of these, 91,654 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- New Jersey approved a $1 million increase in child care funds as a 5 percent cost-of-living adjustment for Title XX child care providers. The state will also allocate $12.5 million to purchase child care services, a large percentage for teen parents. The state approved $1 million for expansion of infant care, school-age child care, and pre-school programs.
- New Jersey allocated $300,000 to support three regional resource and referral centers; $100,000 for a state-wide computerized child care clearinghouse; and $100,000 to expand a state child care voucher project. The total FY 86 voucher budget is $200,000.
- The state allocated $300,000 to implement an assault prevention program which includes training for child care providers. New Jersey also expanded the state licensing bureau's responsibilities by revising licensing standards.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $36,829,400	1981 - 22,605 (two-year number)
1984 - $30,110,000	1984 - 11,893
1985 - $32,110,000	1985 - 12,693

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $43,278,228

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $11,168,228

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

No restriction except for priority listing.

NEW JERSEY

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$1.00-$1.50/hour	$1.00-$1.50/hour
Center-Based Care	$8.93-$9.50/day	$8.93-$9.50/day

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes X No ___
  The state allocated $1 million for infant care, school-age child care, and pre-school programs. Numbers of children to be served has yet to be determined.
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes X No ___
  The state allocated $12.5 million to the Division of Youth and Family Services for the purchase of child care services, planning to target a large portion of the funds to provide child care services to teen parents. It will be up to the counties to make the final decision on how to target the funds.
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes X No ___
  Benefits consist of 66.7 percent of average weekly earnings to next higher dollar with a maximum of $185, and a minimum of $10.
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

Revisions were to licensing regulations adopted, strengthening certain requirements in order to help the Division, child care operators, staff, and parents reduce the risks of abuse in centers. Changes include licensure of centers sponsored by churches, municipal or county governments, and fraternal societies such as the YMCA. Changes provide for increased parent and community involvement in child care centers and greater public scrutiny of these programs.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant	1:4
Toddler	1:7
Age 2	1:10
Age 3	1:10
Age 4	1:15
Age 5	1:15

NEW JERSEY

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  The state allocated $300,000 for three regional resource and referral centers as well as $100,000 for a state-wide computerized child care clearinghouse.
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X
  - The state operates child care centers primarily for protective services child care. The FY 1985 budget for state operated facilities was $4,321,682. Funds are projected at $4,475,000 for FY86.

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

In addition, part of the $1 million special allocation described above will be used for preschool services.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

NEW MEXICO

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 43 percent of New Mexico mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 57 percent of New Mexico mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in seven New Mexico children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 90,765 New Mexico children are living in poverty; of these, 31,427 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Reduced the number of children receiving child care support by 36 percent.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $2,407,833	1981 - 5,109
1984 - $3,487,383	1984 - 3,751
1985 - $3,077,047	1985 - 2,526

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $2,829,445

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

New Mexico provides care to parents working part-time or in full- or part-time education programs.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$6.50/day	$6.50/day
Center-Based Care	$6.50/day	$6.50/day

NEW MEXICO

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit (1) or Deduction: Yes X No ___

(1) Refundable

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:6 Toddler - 1:8 Age 2 - 1:12 Age 3 - 1:15 Age 4 - 1:15 Age 5 - 1:20

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  The state has three contracts with private nonprofit agencies to provide resource and referral programs funded at $80,000 in FY85.
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

NEW YORK

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 41 percent of New York mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 59 percent of New York mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in five New York children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 876,928 New York children are living in poverty; of these, 299,893 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The state legislature approved $8.8 million in new funds for targeted child care programs including:
  - $6.25 million in new state funds to provide child care for low-income working (income-eligible) families living at or below 125 percent of the federal poverty level.
  - $600,000 for the Family Day Care Expansion Act, which authorizes the state Department of Social Services to contract with a not-for-profit or group of not-for-profits, a social service district or group of districts to operate programs that will expand the availability of child care services on a demonstration basis. Local Social Service districts may contract with not-for-profit organizations for delivery of the service.
  - $300,000 for start-up funds for new or expanded school-age child care programs.
  - $1.4 million for child care for mothers receiving public assistance so they may complete education. This is without age restriction.
  - $1 million for continuation of child care for children of AFDC recipients while their mothers seek employment after completion of training.
  - $2.5 million to expand the state's campus-based child care program to include the implementation of a new program at New York State and New York City community colleges and the restoration of funds to the 1984-85 funding level for the State University of New York and City University of New York campuses.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $124,700,000	1981 - 94,442 (adults & children)
1984 - $141,000,000	1984 - 76,000 (43,178 children)
1985 - $155,000,000 (approximately)	1985 - 96,178 (adults & children projected)

NEW YORK

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $146,534,970

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

New York counties determine eligibility. They are mandated to offer, at a minimum, child care to the children of teen parents enrolled in high school.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$53.00/week	No Maximum Rate (New York State)
Center-Based Care		$82.25/week (New York City)
	$82.50/week	$55.00/week (New York State)

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes X No ___
  The most recent session of the legislature approved a bill providing $300,000 in start-up and expansion funds for school-age child care.
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes X No ___
  The state provides $2.5 million for child care aid to students attending state and New York City community colleges, as well as the State University and the City University.
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes X No ___
  The FY 1986 budget has allocated $1 million in the funds for the continuation of this care for the children of AFDC parents who have completed employment training and are employed.
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes X No ___
  There is no current separate program. Mothers receiving AFDC and enrolled in high school, however, may receive child care assistance from the $1.4 million appropriated in the most recent session of the legislature. This money is earmarked to help mothers complete their education without age restriction.

NEW YORK

- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes X No ___
  Benefits are 50 percent of average weekly earnings, maximum $145, minimum $20, or the employee's average weekly wage, if less.
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:4 Age 3 - 1:6 Age 4 - 1:7 Age 5 - 1:8

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  The most recent session of the legislature approved $600,000 in initial funding for the Family Day Care Expansion Act. The funding was originally intended for Resource and Referral demonstration projects as outlined in the governor's annual budget message. The Division of the Budget wanted the funds to be used for a broader purpose -- "the expansion of the availability of quality child care services." The state Department of Social Services is authorized to contract with a nonprofit agency or a group of nonprofits, a social services district or a group of districts, to operate programs that will expand the availability of day care services on a demonstration basis. Local social service districts may contract with nonprofit organizations for delivery of the expanded services.

  As summarized by the New York State Child Care Coordinating Council, programs selected must perform the following functions:
  - Disseminate information to parents, social service agencies, referral services, employers, and community planners describing the identity, location, and scope of services available from existing day care providers;
  - Identify community needs for day care services;
  - Establish cooperative relationships between family day care providers and other child and family service providers in the area;

- Provide training, technical assistance, and other support services, including provision of equipment and supplies;
- Assist individuals to qualify as family day care providers and give technical assistance concerning local zoning requirements, before obtaining permits or certificates; and
- Educate individuals, who enact and/or enforce local zoning ordinances, about the role of, and need for, family day care.

In addition, four resource and referral programs receive a total of approximately $250,000 through a separate legislative appropriation.

- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X
  The state's loan program has been abolished.

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

The state will spend $20 million to serve approximately 9,300 children in mostly half-day, pre-school programs. Ninety percent of the children must be disadvantaged and meet at least one of many indicators of low income. The programs are operated directly by local school districts and the classroom teacher must be certified in early childhood education, with at least a four-year degree. Standards are set by the Bureau of Child Development and Parent Education in the state Education Department. Program components include: comprehensive health and social services, parent involvement, a developmentally oriented program for children, and a commitment to providing continuity for children and families through comprehensive, developmental, follow-through programs and progressive staff development. Two paid staff members are required for each classroom of 15 children.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

NORTH CAROLINA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 58 percent of North Carolina mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 70 percent of North Carolina mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in seven North Carolina children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 298,821 North Carolina children are living in poverty; of these, 94,676 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- North Carolina's legislature passed major licensing revisions.
- The state approved close to $4 million in increases for child care services in FY 1986 and adopted a new allocation formula for Title XX child care funds. Previously, funds were allocated solely on the basis of the population. Fifty percent of the funds will now be allocated on the basis of a counties' poverty index.
- The county match requirement for child care was eliminated.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $14,924,576	1981 - 15,000
1984 - $21,459,252	1984 - 12,481
*1985 - $23,000,000	1985 - 15,000

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $17,537,869

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes _X_ No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes _X_ No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

North Carolina only provides child care to income-eligible parents in two-year programs; the state allows counties to waive service to parents in training if the counties can prove that care is not needed. Current, former, or potential public assistance recipients may be in four-year programs and receive child care assistance.

*Includes $14.1 million of state funds to purchase care for children of employed parents, parents in training and children who need protective services or who have special developmental needs.

NORTH CAROLINA

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$140/month	$150/month
Center-Based Care	$166/month	$185/month

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes X No ___
  North Carolina provides $200,000 for child care for children of single parents enrolled in community colleges.
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

New child care licensing law makes public-funded child care programs and other child care programs subject to a single licensing standard. Previously, centers without public funds had infant-staff ratios of 9:1. These were lowered to 7:1. Training requirements for providers increased, the requirement for age-appropriate curriculum was added, but churches are exempt. Higher nutrition standards and transportation safety requirements were adopted. The state also added standards for family day care homes to begin January 1, 1987.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant - 1:7
Toddler - 1:8
Age 2 - 1:12
Age 3 - 1:15
Age 4 - 1:20
Age 5 - 1:25

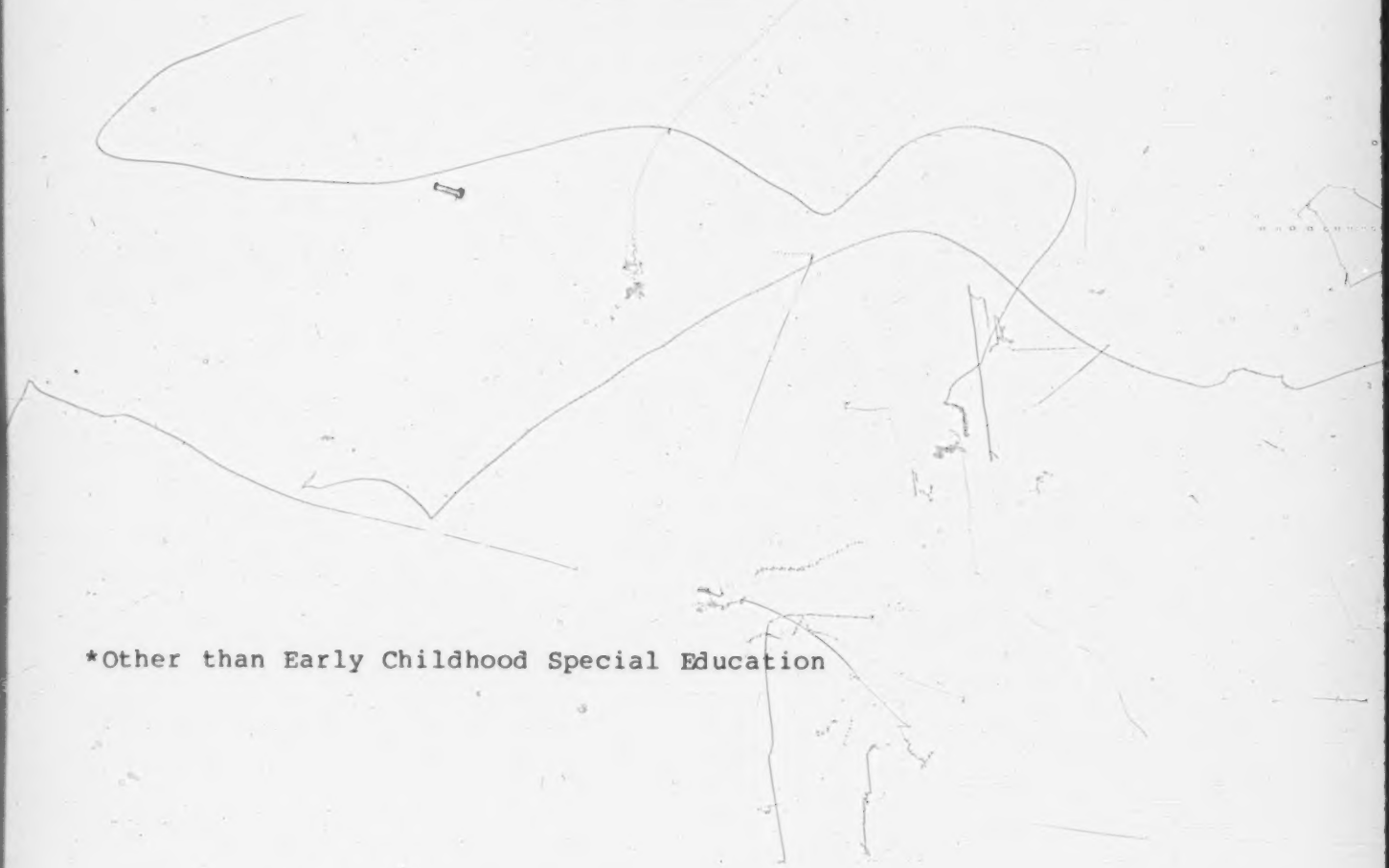
NORTH CAROLINA

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  Between 1983 and 1985, the state spent $100,000 to start or increase services offered by 20 resource and referral programs.
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X



*Other than Early Childhood Special Education

NORTH DAKOTA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 47 percent of North Dakota mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 59 percent of North Dakota mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in thirteen North Dakota children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 27,069 North Dakota children are living in poverty; of these, 9,773 are under six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The state adjusted income eligibility levels upward.
- North Dakota approved $250,000 for high-risk child care.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $536,718	1981 - 100
1984 - $ 84,427	1984 - 75
1985 - data not available	1985 - data not available

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $630,697

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes ___ No X

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes ___ No X

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

No child care help is available for mothers in training; child care is offered only to protective services cases.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$1.00/hour	State uses provider market rates.
Center-Based Care	$1.00/hour	

NORTH DAKOTA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

• School-Age Child Care:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for College Students:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Parents in Training:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Teen Parents:	Yes ___	No X
• Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth:	Yes ___	No X
• Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction:	Yes ___	No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
New standards give the state child care licensing bureau authority over pre-school programs for four-year-olds.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:5 Age 3 - 1:7 Age 4 - 1:10 Age 5 - 1:12

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

• Child Care Resource and Referral:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance:	Yes ___	No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

OHIO

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 42 percent of Ohio mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 59 percent of Ohio mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in seven Ohio children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 401,198 Ohio children live in poverty; of these, 147,763 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The state legislature increased Title XX child care funding for FY 1986-87 by 77 percent; adding an additional $5 million dollars in state funds.
- The state legislature approved a bill which improves adult child supervision ratios, increases the number of inspections, and gives parents unlimited access to child care facilities.
- The state budget includes $250,000 to fund nine model pre-school programs, and information and referral services in public schools.
- The state child care licensing staff was increased from twenty-five to thirty-four inspectors.
- The Governor appointed the state's first director of child care.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $35,700,000	1981 - 39,650
1984 - $20,300,000	1984 - no data available
1985 - $24,100,000	1985 - 14,130

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $41,951,070

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $17,851,070

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Parents enrolled in full-time or part-time training, high school, or college are eligible for Title XX child care assistance.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	Counties set rates.	
Center-Based Care	Counties set rates.	

OHIO

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction (Credit Pending) Yes ___ No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

Licensing staff was increased to thirty-four inspectors. Legislation passed which: improved adult-child supervision ratios; mandated two annual inspections, one of which will be unannounced; and gave parents unlimited access to child care facilities during the hours that their children are in care.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

0 to 1	- 1:5
1 to 18 months	- 1:6
18 to 30 months	- 1:7
31 to 36 months	- 1:8
Age 4	- 1:14
Age 5	- 1:14

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  The state budget includes $250,000 to fund nine model projects in public schools in conjunction with model pre-school programs.
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes X No ___
  The state Department of Development's One-Stop Business Permit Center has developed a Day Care Start-Up Kit and offers seminars on the business aspects of starting a child care center.

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

The state budget includes $250,000 for nine model pre-school programs in the public schools. The funds are to be administered through the State Department of Education.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

OKLAHOMA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 47 percent of Oklahoma mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 63 percent of Oklahoma mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in seven Oklahoma children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 131,870 Oklahoma children are living in poverty; of these, 47,359 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $15,002,733	1981 - 16,500
1984 - $14,256,646	1984 - 10,500-11,000
1985 - $14,000,000	1985 - 11,500

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $17,629,712

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $3,629,712

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Oklahoma serves any client who is income-eligible, if all alternative sources of child care are used first.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$7.00/day	$7.00/d
Center-Based Care	$8.00/day	$8.00/day

OKLAHOMA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

No revisions since the summer of 1984.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant	1:4
Toddler	1:6
Age 2	1:8
Age 3	1:12
Age 4	1:15
Age 5	1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

1984-85: $599,750

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

OREGON

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 43 percent of Oregon mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 65 percent of Oregon mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in seven Oregon children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 84,826 Oregon children are living in poverty; of these, 34,908 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The legislature passed a bill creating a commission to advise the governor and legislature on child care issues.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

State Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $2,954,744	1981 - 2,697
1984 - $4,019,814	1984 - 3,562
1985 - $3,940,773	1985 - 3,458

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $3,472,120

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes ___ No X

Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Parents in training or education are not eligible for state-funded child care support.

Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$189.00/month	$200.00/month
Center-Based Care	$189.00/month	$200.00/month

OREGON

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
Licensing regulations currently being revised.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:10 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:10 Age 5 - 1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

PENNSYLVANIA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 37 percent of Pennsylvania mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 57 percent of Pennsylvania mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in seven Pennsylvania children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 425,720 Pennsylvania children are living in poverty; of these, 138,940 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The state legislature increased child care funding by $6 million including $1.5 million targeted at the provision of school-age child care to supplement existing Title XX funds used for school-age children.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $66,858,000	1981 - 23,700
1984 - $59,419,000	1984 - 23,130
1985 - $65,525,000	1985 - 23,671

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $78,564,836

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $13,042,836

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

The state provides child care support to parents seeking an Associate degree or less, only if the training or education will lead to gainful employment.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$9.64/day	$9.64/day
Center-Based Care	$13.68/day	$13.68/day

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes X No ___
  The governor's budget proposed for FY 1985 allotted a $3 million increase for child day care, which included up to $1.5 million for school-age children.
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes X No ___
  Child care for teen parents is provided through grants to some school districts that have developed programs to serve this population.
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
At this time, regulations are being revised for implementation in June 1986.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:5 Age 2 - 1:10 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:10 Age 5 - 1:10

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
  A commision is currently studying the California Resource and Referral network and will make recommendations as to how Pennsylvania might reproduce such a network.
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

RHODE ISLAND

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 45 percent of Rhode Island mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 68 percent of Rhode Island mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six Rhode Island children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 32,516 Rhode Island children are living in poverty; of these, 11,029 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Rhode Island broadened the sliding fee scale for marginally employed parents, allowing families to receive child care assistance in spite of small increases in family income.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $3,810,000	1981 - 2,113
1984 - $ 689,995	1984 - 616
1985 - $1,190,593	1985 - 794

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $4,477,131

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $3,286,538

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes ___ No X

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Rhode Island serves only WIN clients during the last year of approved training programs.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$25.00/week	$25.00/week
Center-Based Care	$44.00/week	$44.00/week

RHODE ISLAND

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes X No ___
  The benefit is based on 55 percent of individual, average weekly earnings, with a maximum of $171, and minimum of $37 plus $5 per dependent child under age 18 up to $20. (The maximum is recomputed annually and is equal to 60 percent of the average weekly wage of all workers covered.
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:4
	Toddler - 1:4
	Age 2 - 1:4
	Age 3 - 1:10
	Age 4 - 1:10
	Age 5 - 1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes X No ___
  The state provides $35,000, part of which helps to fund a resource and referral program in Providence called Options for Working Parents.
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

SOUTH CAROLINA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 58 percent of South Carolina mothers of children under age six work outside the home.
- 68 percent of South Carolina mothers of children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in six South Carolina children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 195,021 South Carolina children are living in poverty; of these, 62,408 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The state increased income eligibility for Title XX-funded child care from the poverty level to 175 of the poverty level published by HDS.
- South Carolina spent $133,000 in state money for child care provider training.
- The state designed a pilot project in two child care facilities using a fee scale for implementation in FY 1985-86.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $11,525,906	1981 - 4,966
1984 - $10,897,178	1984 - 4,950
1985 - $12,107,394	1985 - 5,000

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $13,544,092

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $1,436,698

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

No restrictions other than income eligibility.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$ .93/hour	$1.98/hour
Center-Based Care	$1.15-$1.66/hour	$1.20-$1.50/hour

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students; Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:8 Toddler - 1:8 Age 2 - 1:12 Age 3 - 1:15 Age 4 - 1:20 Age 5 - 1:25

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

Last year, South Carolina's Education Reform bill authorized support to develop at least half-day, voluntary programs for four-year-olds who have significant readiness deficiencies. It provides funding for home visits and education programs for parents of three- and four-year-olds, and requires kindergarten for five-year-olds.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

SOUTH CAROLINA

"At risk" four-year-olds will be phased in over a period of five years, which will cost approximately $16 million in 1988-89: The bill:

- Allows school districts to contract with appropriate groups and agencies to provide part or all of the programs;
- Requires that programs must be developed in consultation with the Interagency Coordinating Council on Early Childhood Education. In the event that a local advisory committee exists in a community to coordinate early childhood education and development, school districts must consult with the advisory committee in planning and developing services;
- Modifies transportation policies so that school buses can leave children at child care programs, family day care homes, or with relatives; and
- Requires the governor to initiate the development of a state plan on early childhood development and education to assist in providing appropriate services for pre-school children.

SOUTH DAKOTA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 51 percent of South Dakota mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 65 percent of South Dakota mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in ten South Dakota children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 40,552 South Dakota children are living in poverty; of these, 14,740 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $1,159,778	1981 - 2,044 (may include adults)
1984 - $ 98,347	1984 - 151
1985 - $ 124,000	1985 - 150

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $1,362,855

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes ___ No X

Resulting funding shortfall: $1,238,855

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes ___ No X

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

South Dakota limits care to two-year programs for WIN parents in full-time training.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$1.00/hour	$1.00/hour
Center-Based Care	$1.00/hour	$1.00/hour

SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revision since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:5 Toddler - 1:5 Age 2 - 1:5 Age 3 - 1:8 Age 4 - 1:8 Age 5 - 1:8

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

TENNESSEE

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 51 percent of Tennessee mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 63 percent of Tennessee mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in seven Tennessee children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 263,270 Tennessee children are living in poverty; of these, 84,165 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Tennessee increased income eligibility requirements for Title XX child care to keep pace with inflation.
- The state increased parental fees for Title XX child care by six percent.
- The Department of Education established a prekindergarten program serving 250 handicapped children in the summer of 1985.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $14,180,000	1981 - 13,000
1984 - $13,518,000	1984 - 14,179
1985 - $13,959,897	1985 - 12,967

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $16,662,918

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $2,703,000

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Tennessee has no restrictions on eligibility for parents in training.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$26.84/week	$27.50/week
Center-Based Care	$26.84/week	$30.00/week

TENNESSEE

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
The state is in the process of revising licensing centers and plans to implement the changes in January, 1986.	Infant - 1:5 Toddler - 1:8 Age 2 - 1:8 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:15 Age 5 - 1:25

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

TEXAS

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 48 percent of Texas mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 63 percent of Texas mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in eight Texas children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 791,228 Texas children are living in poverty; of these, 266,311 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The state made major revisions in its licensing standards.
- The most recent session of the legislature removed all state funds from Title XX child care. The bill removing the funds included a rider instructing the Department of Human Services to provide an unspecified amount of state funds for Title XX child care and other Title XX services in the event of a federal funding cut.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $33,201,784	1981 - 11,421
1984 - $31,401,347	1984 - 13,061
1985 - $33,658,793	1985 - 13,319

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $39,013,416

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $5,354,623

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

The state limits the eligibility for parents in school to one year of postsecondary education and limits training to participants in state employment programs. Parents can get part-time care only if they are in school or part-time training or employment.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$7.50/day	$6.40/day
Center-Based Care	$9.00/day	$10.28/day

TEXAS

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

• School-Age Child Care:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for College Students:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Parents in Training:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Teen Parents:	Yes ___	No X
• Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth:	Yes ___	No X
• Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction:	Yes ___	No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
The state increased qualifications for both child care facility directors and staff; added requirements for safety restraints for transportation, improved safety requirements for play, not allowing dirt or concrete under play equipment; and reduced maximum group sizes according to the age of children in care. At least one staff member trained in CPR and first aid must be present at all times.	Infant - 1:5 Toddler - 1:6 Age 2 - 1:11 Age 3 - 1:15 Age 4 - 1:18 Age 5 - 1:22

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

• Child Care Resource and Referral:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance:	Yes ___	No X

TEXAS

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

Texas now requires school districts having 15 or more four-year-olds who are (1) low-income (as defined by the guidelines of the school lunch program), or (2) limited in their English proficiency, to offer prekindergarten programs in the public schools. School districts having fewer than 15 such students may provide prekindergarten programs if they choose to do so. Once all of the educationally disadvantaged children in either type of district have been served, the district may include all other four-year-olds in the program. The legislature has appropriated $45 million for FY 1985-86 for prekindergarten programs. While the allocation formula requires a local match, it provides the maximum state support to those counties with the highest poverty rates.

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

UTAH

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 37 percent of Utah mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 64 percent of Utah mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- 56,986 Utah children are living in poverty; of these, 27,388 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Implemented a policy making it more difficult for two-parent families to receive child care assistance while increasing funding for child care by almost $1 million.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $4,770,100	1981 - 4,352
1984 - $7,762,129	1984 - 6,134
1985 - $8,716,606	1985 - 6,741

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $5,605,345

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

When funds are short, priority is given to parents enrolled in training that can be completed in one year or less. Eligibility is limited to four years of college for parents enrolled in school.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$6.25/day	$6.35/day
Center-Based Care	$7.50/day	$7.60/day

UTAH

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
Utah revised the requirement that all facilities caring for three or more children for more than four hours a day be licensed. It now requires licensing for facilities caring for four or more children for four hours or more.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:7 Age 3 - 1:15 Age 4 - 1:15 Age 5 - 1:20

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

VERMONT

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 48 percent of Vermont mothers of children under age six work outside the home.
- 68 percent of Vermont mothers of children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in eight Vermont children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 19,901 Vermont children are living in poverty; of these, 7,238 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Title XX eligibility requirements were expanded to include parents enrolled in training programs after high school, as well as four-year colleges.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $1,957,580	1981 - 1,300
1984 - $1,800,000	1984 - 930
1985 - $1,900,000	1985 - 1,100

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $2,300,352

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $400,352

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Vermont provides child care support to parents in training programs beyond high school as well as those in four-year colleges.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$1.01/hour	$1.06/hour
Center-Based Care	$1.25/hour	$1.31/hour

VERMONT

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
No revisions since the summer of 1984.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:5 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:10 Age 5 - 1:10

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

VIRGINIA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 50 percent of Virginia mothers of children under age six work outside the home.
- 65 percent of Virginia mothers of children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in seven Virginia children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 215,930 Virginia children are living in poverty; of these, 70,130 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The legislature defeated a bill to establish a separate licensing system for for-profit providers.
- Virginia revised licensing standards to include unlimited parental access to child care facilities in which their children are enrolled.
- The state appropriated $150,000 for child care services for income-eligible mothers (low-income mothers not eligible for AFDC) to receive child care.
- The legislature passed a bill requiring the state Department of Social Services and the state Department for Children to prepare an annual plan for state child care.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $8,096,954	1981 - 5,200
1984 - $2,912,893	1984 - 2,938
1985 - $3,179,927	1985 - 2,737

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $9,048,338

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes ___ No ___ (county option)

Resulting funding shortfall: $5,868,411

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education
Policies vary by county. Generally, state guidelines suggest eligibility for parents in school be limited to B.A. degree work, and for parents in training programs whose training will lead to employment. The state only mandates such services for AFDC recipients.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$5.56/day	$5.56-9.00/day
Center-Based Care	$7.21/day	$7.57/day

VIRGINIA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes X No ___

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
A bill to establish a separate licensing system under the Department of Commerce for for-profit providers was defeated. Drop-in child care centers, which had been exempt from state licensing, must now meet standards. Parents were given unlimited access to facilities in which their children are enrolled.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:10 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:10 Age 5 - 1:10

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

WASHINGTON

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 43 percent of Washington mothers with children under age six work outside the home.
- 64 percent of Washington mothers with children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in seven Washington children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 127,746 Washington children are living in poverty; of these, 51,707 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The legislature approved funding to increase the number of state child care facility licensing staff by twelve as well as increase the number of required inspections for child care facilities.
- The legislature approved a bill establishing a state preschool program based on the Head Start model but did not provide funds to implement the program.
- The state failed to pass an omnibus child care bill.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $4,800,000	1981 - 4,078
1984 - $6,681,000	1984 - 3,700
1985 - $9,499,000	1985 - 5,000

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $5,640,480

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes ___ No X

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Washington limits eligibility to parents enrolled in high school or enrolled in GED classes.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	$8.33/day	$8.61/day
Center-Based Care	$8.33/day	$8.61/day

WASHINGTON

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
The state increased the number of state child care facility licensing staff by twelve and increased the number of inspections.	Infant - 1:5 Toddler - 1:7 Age 2 - 1:10 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:10 Age 5 - 1:10

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

Washington authorized the establishment of a preschool state education and assistance program for children at least four years of age whose families are eligible for Head Start. School districts and Head Start grantees in cooperation with school districts are eligible to participate as providers. School districts may contract with other governmental or nongovern-

mental nonsectarian organizations to conduct a portion of the state program. An advisory committee will be organized, composed of parents, representatives from the State Board of Education, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Division of Children and Family Services within the Department of Social and Health Services, early childhood education and development staff preparation programs, Head Start programs, and school districts. To the extent practical, federal Head Start guidelines shall be considered as guidelines for the program. Rules must specifically require the pre-school programs to provide for parent involvement at a level not less than that provided under federal Head Start criteria. The overall program funding level shall be based on an average grant of no more than $2,709 per child to cover all program costs. If no funding is provided by the legislature by July 1, 1987, the act will be null and void. No funding was provided this year.

*Other than Early Childhood Special Education

WEST VIRGINIA

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 32 percent of West Virginia mothers of children under age six work outside the home.
- 46 percent of West Virginia mothers of children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in ten West Virginia children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 101,909 West Virginia children are living in poverty; of these, 33,195 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- A bill requiring registration of family day care homes failed.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $7,158,261	1981 - 5,200
1984 - $5,800,000	1984 - 4,600
1985 - $5,675,000	1985 - 4,500

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $8,411,673

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Resulting funding shortfall: $2,736,673

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

There are no restrictions for families financially eligible for child care.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Da Care	$4-7.00/day	$4-7.00/day
Center-Based Care	$7.00/day	$7.00/day

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

• School-Age Child Care:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for College Students:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Parents in Training:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Aid for Teen Parents:	Yes ___	No X
• Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth:	Yes ___	No X
• Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction:	Yes ___	No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
A bill requiring the registration of family day care homes failed.	Infant - 1:4 Toddler - 1:4 Age 2 - 1:8 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:12 Age 5 - 1:15

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

• Child Care Resource and Referral:	Yes ___	No X
• Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance:	Yes ___	No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes X No ___

1984-85: $400,000

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

WISCONSIN

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 49 percent of Wisconsin mothers of children under age six work outside the home.
- 67 percent of Wisconsin mothers of children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in eight Wisconsin children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 139,418 Wisconsin children are living in poverty; of these, 51,809 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- The legislature approved an increase for child care funds by $1.7 million in FY 1987.
- A bill passed establishing a pilot child care program for teen parents in public schools.
- The state's dependent care tax credit was abolished.
- Six new child care licensing positions were added.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $7,920,660	1981 - 7,774
1984 - $9,500,000	1984 - 9,000
1985 - $9,747,500	1985 - 9,025

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $9,307,568

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes X No ___

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education
Child care is available to high school students, four-year college students who are seeking a vocational certificate or a B.A., parents enrolled in refresher courses related to employment and self-sufficiency. Child care for training beyond a B.S. or B.A. degree is available in limited circumstances, for example, for displaced homemakers, and persons recently laid off.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care Center-Based Gare	Counties set reimbursement rates based on market rates.	

WISCONSIN

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes X No ___
  The most recent session of the legislature approved a pilot program in public schools. The state will provide $158,400 for one year. Counties with school districts participating in the program must provide a a dollar for dollar match. The program is expected to serve 110 children in the first year.
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X
  Abolished credit in 1985

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards

Adult-child ratios for child care centers were revised upward. Infant ratios were increased from 1:3 to 1:4; four-year-olds from 1:12 to 1:13; five- and six-year-olds went from 1:16 to 1:17. The training requirements for center based and family providers were increased, enabling a requirement for special training for infant care providers. Family day care legislation was created to allow for a small increase in the number of children allowed in a home after school hours. The state also added six additional licensing staff positions at a cost of $232,000.

Adult-Child Supervision Ratios

Infant	1:4
Toddler	1:4
Age 2	1:6
Age 3	1:10
Age 4	1:13
Age 5	1:17

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin earmarks a combination of federal and state Title XX/SSBG funds for three targeted child care programs:

- Crisis Respite Care: $500,000 in Title XX/SSBG funds have been allocated for start-up of new programs and expansion of existing programs.
- Latchkey Demonstration Project: $77,800 has been earmarked for two-and-a-half years to fund three different types of school-age child care programs in three areas of the state.
- Increasing Supply of Child Care in Underserved Counties: $90,000 has been allocated to increase the supply of child care over the next two years in seventeen counties with a shortage of child care resources. Efforts will be made to increase employer involvement.

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

*Other than Early Childhood Special Education

WYOMING

FAMILIES NEED AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

- 42 percent of Wyoming mothers of children under age six work outside the home.
- 67 percent of Wyoming mothers of children ages six to seventeen work outside the home.
- One in thirteen Wyoming children under age eighteen live in families headed by a single mother.
- 11,049 Wyoming children are living in poverty; of these, 4,317 are under age six.

1984-85 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Wyoming increased Title XX child care funding by 26 percent between 1984 and 1985.
- The state increased income eligibility for Title XX child care from 45 percent of the state's median income to 54 percent.

STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD CARE FUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN

TXX/SSBG Child Care Dollars	Number of Children Served
1981 - $ 900,000	1981 - data not available
1984 - $1,622,712	1984 - 1,303
1985 - $2,100,000	1985 - 1,700

What 1985 funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending adjusted for inflation: $1,057,590

Sliding fee scale for child care? Yes ___ No X

Are AFDC children of employed parents eligible for Title XX child care? Yes X No ___

TITLE XX Eligibility Policies for Parents in Training and Education

Wyoming allows child care only during the hours a parent is attending a class or training.

TITLE XX Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

	1984	1985
Family Day Care	.70/hour	.70/hour
Center-Based Care	$1.00/hour	$1.00/hour

WYOMING

STATE FUNDING OF TARGETED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

While the Title XX Social Services Block Grant is used by a number of states to fund the child care services listed below, some states have chosen to supplement child care services by establishing separate, state-funded programs, often through departments such as Education, Higher Education, Labor, and Economic Development.

SEPARATE STATE PROGRAMS

- School-Age Child Care: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for College Students: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Parents in Training: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Aid for Teen Parents: Yes ___ No X
- Temporary Disability Insurance Providing Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and Childbirth: Yes ___ No X
- Dependent Care Tax Credit or Deduction: Yes ___ No X

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE

Revisions in State Licensing Standards	Adult-Child Supervision Ratios
Wyoming added requirements aimed at protecting the safety of children in child care. New requirements include the fencing of outdoor play areas, a staff member with first-aid training present at all times in a center, and increased training for providers (five clock hours of continuing education classes).	Infant - 1:5 Toddler - 1:5 Age 2 - 1:8 Age 3 - 1:10 Age 4 - 1:15 Age 5 - 1:20

OTHER STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

- Child Care Resource and Referral: Yes ___ No X
- Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance: Yes ___ No X

STATE FUNDS FOR PRE-SCHOOL*

Yes ___ No X

* Other than Early Childhood Special Education

APPENDICES

PERCENTAGE OF WORKING WOMEN WITH PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

State	Working Women with Children Under Age 6	Working Women with Children Ages 6-17
ALABAMA	48.98%	60.05%
ALASKA	47.37	65.30
ARIZONA	44.54	61.41
ARKANSAS	50.99	62.60
CALIFORNIA	46.34	65.16
COLORADO	46.38	66.15
CONNECTICUT	40.85	66.68
DELAWARE	48.77	64.97
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	62.14	72.15
FLORIDA	50.71	64.86
GEORGIA	53.94	66.56
HAWAII	51.46	69.65
IDAHO	43.48	64.54
ILLINOIS	43.35	63.19
INDIANA	47.11	63.82
IOWA	49.13	65.80
KANSAS	48.31	67.31
KENTUCKY	48.95	55.82
LOUISIANA	43.99	55.54
MAINE	45.35	63.62
MARYLAND	50.86	66.87
MASSACHUSETTS	41.74	65.46
MICHIGAN	41.59	59.59
MINNESOTA	50.38	66.97
MISSISSIPPI	54.40	62.70
MISSOURI	50.54	64.37
MONTANA	44.65	63.36
NEBRASKA	49.37	67.18
NEVADA	54.13	71.14
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49.73	70.02
NEW JERSEY	39.11	62.21
NEW MEXICO	42.50	57.21
NEW YORK	41.26	59.28
NORTH CAROLINA	58.32	70.34
NORTH DAKOTA	47.23	58.99
OHIO	42.17	59.29
OKLAHOMA	47.21	63.22
OREGON	43.15	64.54
PENNSYLVANIA	37.39	57.44
RHODE ISLAND	45.02	68.03

State	Working Women with Children Under Age 6	Working Women with Children Ages 6-17
SOUTH CAROLINA	58.12%	67.95%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50.90	64.55
TENNESSEE	50.96	63.41
TEXAS	48.10	63.03
UTAH	37.45	64.46
VERMONT	48.10	67.59
VIRGINIA	49.80	64.93
WASHINGTON	42.72	63.72
WEST VIRGINIA	31.63	45.94
WISCONSIN	48.59	67.35
WYOMING	41.53	66.57

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Characteristics of the Population, Vol. I, Chap. C, "General Social and Economic Characteristics," (Washington, D.C., 1980), Table 67, Labor Force Characteristics.

LIVING SITUATIONS FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18

State	Children Living In Married Couple Household	Children Living In Female-Headed Household (No Husband Present)	Children Living In Male-Headed Household (No Wife Present)
ALABAMA	825,448	183,267	19,933
ALASKA	102,138	13,792	4,476
ARIZONA	594,299	101,484	19,241
ARKANSAS	495,739	95,545	12,901
CALIFORNIA	4,586,000	1,031,448	179,665
COLORADO	629,456	105,872	17,963
CONNECTICUT	629,526	128,935	14,653
DELAWARE	120,359	26,562	4,206
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	56,969	53,545	5,579
FLORIDA	1,638,232	404,253	58,059
GEORGIA	1,146,871	281,827	30,624
HAWAII	204,455	32,392	6,824
IDAHO	254,142	30,694	5,397
ILLINOIS	2,398,508	535,401	65,861
INDIANA	1,253,807	213,043	30,691
IOWA	690,378	83,128	12,447
KANSAS	522,378	74,585	11,260
KENTUCKY	832,324	136,789	17,803
LOUISIANA	932,951	227,242	27,468
MAINE	251,034	41,415	6,085
MARYLAND	827,594	193,715	30,200
MASSACHUSETTS	1,136,703	244,875	25,398
MICHIGAN	2,048,204	453,789	54,358
MINNESOTA	985,248	118,491	19,072
MISSISSIPPI	548,477	138,248	16,501
MISSOURI	1,042,038	185,721	25,270
MONTANA	188,047	24,230	4,751
NEBRASKA	371,075	47,045	7,029
NEVADA	154,770	33,017	6,848
NEW HAMPSHIRE	207,385	30,321	5,417
NEW JERSEY	1,476,835	338,038	38,514
NEW MEXICO	312,854	55,781	10,265
NEW YORK	3,341,263	918,014	98,431
NORTH CAROLINA	1,198,541	247,248	30,543
NORTH DAKOTA	164,977	14,818	3,203
OHIO	2,390,676	431,312	56,941
OKLAHOMA	654,732	110,806	14,932
OREGON	551,412	98,461	19,293
PENNSYLVANIA	2,410,163	421,362	60,149
RHODE ISLAND	185,500	39,198	4,128

State	Children Living In Married Couple Family	Children Living In Female-Headed Household (No Husband Present)	Children Living In Male-Headed Household (No Wife Present)
SOUTH CAROLINA	659,796	144,437	17,825
SOUTH DAKOTA	168,537	20,769	3,757
TENNESSEE	943,482	193,483	23,651
TEXAS	3,254,042	555,440	82,296
UTAH	460,655	45,755	6,327
VERMONT	115,069	18,148	3,248
VIRGINIA	1,095,206	210,964	29,124
WASHINGTON	879,953	154,247	28,484
WEST VIRGINIA	446,698	56,993	9,956
WISCONSIN	1,111,632	160,099	22,569
WYOMING	121,014	11,448	3,148

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, Chapter B, Table 21, Family Status of Children, Washington, D.C., 1980.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

State	Number of Persons Living in Poverty	Number of Households Headed By Women	Total Number of Children Under Age 18	Number of Children Under Age 6
ALABAMA	584,032	61,204	270,974	88,386
ALASKA	31,236	2,669	15,444	6,279
ARIZONA	263,361	22,974	127,889	45,714
ARKANSAS	337,927	29,204	154,429	52,111
CALIFORNIA	1,891,269	230,486	946,576	355,666
COLORADO	188,265	22,452	91,295	34,129
CONNECTICUT	174,914	30,172	92,606	32,477
DELAWARE	50,074	6,754	25,463	8,882
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	74,848	13,789	37,596	11,515
FLORIDA	930,577	110,278	427,479	234,836
GEORGIA	708,360	83,598	341,914	111,209
HAWAII	66,843	7,985	35,103	14,725
IDAHO	86,358	7,442	43,069	17,975
ILLINOIS	919,164	132,077	447,633	169,308
INDIANA	381,067	46,911	189,052	70,800
IOWA	201,514	18,186	93,997	34,817
KANSAS	159,258	16,174	72,995	28,345
KENTUCKY	514,715	44,104	229,822	76,436
LOUISIANA	623,801	72,449	307,159	103,253
MAINE	101,636	10,790	49,862	16,309
MARYLAND	293,972	44,934	143,012	46,044
MASSACHUSETTS	373,567	61,813	192,812	62,979
MICHIGAN	693,836	108,095	361,364	130,443
MINNESOTA	252,957	23,859	117,967	44,358
MISSISSIPPI	496,767	45,049	244,352	77,110
MISSOURI	422,353	43,592	195,837	67,886
MONTANA	67,335	6,072	31,503	12,525
NEBRASKA	115,407	9,929	53,278	19,448
NEVADA	44,288	5,088	20,752	7,564
NEW HAMPSHIRE	48,979	14,715	23,981	6,538
NEW JERSEY	530,212	86,848	277,885	91,654
NEW MEXICO	183,618	16,159	90,765	31,427
NEW YORK	1,719,389	273,416	876,928	299,893
NORTH CAROLINA	657,202	73,697	298,821	94,676
NORTH DAKOTA	59,415	3,519	27,069	9,773

State	Number of Persons Living in Poverty	Number of Households Headed By Women	Total Number of Children Under Age 18	Number of Children Under Age 6
OHIO	800,755	111,569	401,198	147,763
OKLAHOMA	291,716	28,906	131,870	47,359
OREGON	117,116	22,265	84,826	34,908
PENNSYLVANIA	866,233	119,548	425,720	138,940
RHODE ISLAND	63,595	10,815	32,516	11,029
SOUTH CAROLINA	411,415	45,467	195,021	62,408
SOUTH DAKOTA	87,561	5,724	40,552	14,740
TENNESSEE	586,950	60,354	263,270	84,165
TEXAS	1,611,158	140,364	791,228	266,311
UTAH	105,478	9,372	56,986	27,388
VERMONT	40,050	4,302	19,901	7,238
VIRGINIA	460,542	58,080	215,930	70,130
WASHINGTON	258,803	34,659	127,746	51,707
WEST VIRGINIA	225,668	18,866	101,909	33,195
WISCONSIN	272,158	33,423	139,418	51,809
WYOMING	24,281	2,196	11,049	4,317

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOMES

State	FY 1985 Total	FY 1979 Total	1979 White	1979 Black
ALABAMA	$24,181	$16,347	$18,153	$10,048
ALASKA	31,823	28,395	30,881	19,275
ARIZONA	29,835	19,017	19,947	13,724
ARKANSAS	20,710	14,641	15,598	9,053
CALIFORNIA	29,885	21,537	22,748	14,887
COLORADO	30,663	21,279	21,822	15,732
CONNECTICUT	35,361	23,149	23,890	14,201
DELAWARE	30,498	17,846	19,045	11,858
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	26,897	19,099	35,692	16,362
FLORIDA	25,745	17,280	18,244	10,807
GEORGIA	26,935	17,414	19,561	10,975
HAWAII	30,019	22,750	20,792	12,764
IDAHO	23,529	17,492	17,699	12,961
ILLINOIS	29,758	22,746	23,999	14,478
INDIANA	26,123	20,535	20,805	15,945
IOWA	26,129	20,025	20,135	14,258
KANSAS	23,956	16,362	16,688	10,849
KENTUCKY	23,732	16,444	16,775	11,126
LOUISIANA	27,165	18,088	20,867	10,459
MAINE	23,036	16,167	16,196	13,577
MARYLAND	32,456	23,112	24,686	16,829
MASSACHUSETTS	30,327	21,166	21,554	13,249
MICHIGAN	28,125	22,107	22,841	15,817
MINNESOTA	28,666	17,761	17,910	12,285
MISSISSIPPI	22,247	14,591	17,264	9,013
MISSOURI	26,035	18,784	19,260	13,774
MONTANA	24,965	18,413	18,691	14,226
NEBRASKA	25,372	19,122	19,366	12,448
NEVADA	28,411	21,311	21,879	15,424
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28,810	19,723	19,741	18,867
NEW JERSEY	32,781	22,906	24,184	14,540
NEW MEXICO	23,642	16,928	18,429	12,063
NEW YORK	28,730	20,180	21,672	13,026
NORTH CAROLINA	24,085	16,792	18,181	11,388
NORTH DAKOTA	26,361	18,023	18,233	14,036
OHIO	27,100	20,909	21,419	14,459
OKLAHOMA	27,461	17,668	18,376	11,683
OREGON	25,988	20,027	20,210	13,409
PENNSYLVANIA	27,209	19,995	20,507	12,715
RHODE ISLAND	28,170	19,448	19,745	11,941

State	FY 1985 Total	FY 1979 Total	1979 White	1979 Black
SOUTH CAROLINA	$23,490	$16,978	$19,122	$11,294
SOUTH DAKOTA	22,009	15,993	16,321	11,778
TENNESSEE	23,875	16,564	17,353	11,100
TEXAS	28,581	19,618	20,955	13,042
UTAH	25,877	20,024	20,205	15,041
VERMONT	23,797	17,025	17,210	20,750
VIRGINIA	28,528	20,018	21,383	13,219
WASHINGTON	29,972	21,696	21,989	15,833
WEST VIRGINIA	22,425	17,308	17,435	12,318
WISCONSIN	27,873	20,915	21,164	13,450
WYOMING	29,582	22,430	22,666	15,041

SOURCE: Federal Register, Vol. 49, No. 2361, Thursday December 6, 1984 P. 47603

STATE CHILD CARE DATA FOR CENTER-BASED AND FAMILY DAY CARE

State	Number of Licensed Child Care Centers	Number of Center-Based Slots	Family Day Care Homes Form of Regulation	Number of Family Day Care Homes	Number of Family Day Care Slots
ALABAMA	919	40,000	Licensing	2,600	7,000(a)
ALASKA	--	--	Licensing (5-6 children)		--
ARIZONA	741	55,000	Certification (homes receiving federal funds)	994(b)	3,976
ARKANSAS	750(c)	23,350(c)	Licensing (5-10 children)	650,700(c)	4,825(d)
CALIFORNIA	6,959	348,032	Licensing	33,492	212,298
COLORADO	850(c)	45,039	Licensing	5,200	26,304
CONNECTICUT	1,112	46,955	Licensing	29,000	12,200
DELAWARE	138	--	Registration	664	--
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	300(c)	14,444	Licensing	270	810(c)
FLORIDA	3,849	266,000(c)	Registration(e)	1,797	--
GEORGIA	1,875(f)	--	Registration (3-6 children)	8,149	--
HAWAII	360	19,266	Licensing	229	1,045
IDAHO	840	--	Voluntary Licensing	140	--
ILLINOIS	2,355	112,394(g)	Licensing (4-8 children)	5,107	33,319(h)
INDIANA	527	36,452	Licensing (6-10 children)	1,171	8,231

State	Number of Licensed Child Care Centers	Number of Center-Based Slots	Family Day Care Homes Form of Regulation	Number of Family Day Care Homes	Number o Family Day Care Slots
IOWA	1,114	33,791	Voluntary registration	2,311(f)	15,138(c
KANSAS	958	-	Licensing, voluntary registration	2,879 1,866	--
KENTUCKY	1,024	31,413(i)	Licensing (homes with 3 children or less are exempt)	200	2,497
LOUISIANA	2,000	-	Approval for federally funded programs	3,000	--
MAINE	175(c)	6,775(j)	Licensing (1-6 children), mandatory registration (3-12 children)	800(k) 180	1,673
MARYLAND	833	35,034	Registration	6,500	26,000
MASSACHUSETTS	1,756	63,225	Mandatory registration	8,657	--
MICHIGAN	2,480	-	Registration	12,000	--
MINNESOTA	1,040	36,706	Licensing (1-10 children)	9,877(e)	--
MISSISSIPPI	1,135(a)	54,224(a)	Licensing (6-15 children)	--	--
MISSOURI	700	38,000	Licensing (5-10 children)	1,100	10,000
MONTANA	125	4,000	Registration (6 children or less)	600	4,000(f)

State	Number of Licensed Child Care Centers	Number of Center-Based Slots	Family Day Care Homes Form of Regulation	Number of Family Day Care Homes	Number of Family Day Care Slots
NEBRASKA	256	--	Registration	1,720	--
NEVADA	226	--	Licensing (5-6 children)	318	1,908
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,000	--	Licensing (4-6 children)	500(c)	--
NEW JERSEY	1,750	100,000	Certification (homes receiving federal funds)	--	--
NEW MEXICO	353	16,566	Licensing (4-12 children)	351	2,653
NEW YORK	943	--	Licensing (3-6 children)	3,600	--
NEW YORK CITY	1,100(m)	80,000	Licensing, Voluntary registration	--	--
NORTH CAROLINA	2,521	120,584	Registration	4,654	--
NORTH DAKOTA	54	--	Licensing (4 children or more, 24 months or under; over 24 months, 6 or more children)	1,178	--
OHIO	2,168	125,000	Approval if receiving federal funds	2,853(n)	7,000(n)
OKLAHOMA	1,200	71,500	Licensing (1-5 children)	1,106	5,500
OREGON	480	22,500(c)	Voluntary registration (1-5 children)	2,800	7,840

State	Number of Licensed Child Care Centers	Number of Center-Based Slots	Family Day Care Homes Form of Regulation	Number of Family Day Care Homes	Number of Family Day Care Slots
PENNSYLVANIA	1,679	82,764	Mandatory registration	3,462	20,772
RHODE ISLAND	90	4,000	Certification	600	3,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,241	--	Registration; licensing, if receiving federal funds	851	--
SOUTH DAKOTA	80	3,848	Registration, if receiving public funds	379	2,591
TENNESSEE	1,389	86,928	Licensing (5-7 children)	353	2,530
TEXAS	6,996	500,173	Registration	16,327	73,472
UTAH	160	13,000	Licensing (4 or more children)	2,000	12,000
VERMONT	321(o)	5,452(p)	Licensing, registration (1-6 children)	35 420	217 2,520
VIRGINIA	741	--	Licensing (6-9 children)	193(q)	--
WASHINGTON	808	--	Licensing	6,800	--
WEST VIRGINIA	150	3,429	Approval for programs receiving Title XX funds	1,300	--
WISCONSIN	1,170	--	Licensing	425	--
WYOMING	160	6,452	Licensing	300-500(r)	1,800 3,000(r)

a. Enrolled.

b. Title XX.

c. Estimate.

d. 3,225(licensed), 1,600(exempt).

e. Six out of sixty-seven counties require licensing.

f. Includes group homes.

g. 111,955 day capacity, 439 night capacity.

h. 31,481 day, 1,838 night.

i. Public-funded: 8,249; proprietary: 18,707; nonprofit: 4,457.

j. 661 pending.

k. Includes family day care and group homes.

l. Forty-five pending.

m. Public-funded: 338; Head Start: 138; private, church-related, nonprofit: 1,100.

n. Title XX.

o. Full time: 121; part time: 200 (pre-schools and Head Start).

p. Full time: 3,452; part time: 5,452.

q. Represents six family day care systems with separate licensing.

r. Licensed.

STATE ALLOTMENTS OF FEDERAL TITLE XX/SOCIAL SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT MONEY 1983-1985

(Federal money only, from the Federal Register)

State	1983	1984	1985	Additional Funding For Training	1985 Total
ALABAMA	$ 46,852,017	$ 45,725,250	$ 45,725,250	$ 423,382	$ 46,148,632
ALASKA	4,649,603	5,079,295	5,079,295	47,031	5,126,326
ARIZONA	32,173,110	33,166,172	33,166,172	307,094	33,473,266
ARKANSAS	26,912,651	26,567,727	26,567,727	245,997	26,813,724
CALIFORNIA	281,717,009	286,713,437	286,713,437	2,635,754	289,368,191
COLORADO	33,385,096	35,311,536	35,311,536	326,959	35,638,495
CONNECTICUT	35,742,014	36,563,965	36,563,965	338,555	36,902,520
DELAWARE	6,837,113	6,981,131	6,981,131	64,640	7,045,771
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7,526,779	7,317,432	7,317,432	67,754	7,385,186
FLORIDA	112,524,304	120,789,806	120,789,806	1,118,424	121,908,230
GEORGIA	62,743,159	65,393,022	65,393,022	605,491	65,998,513
HAWAII	11,008,332	11,526,984	11,526,984	106,731	11,633,715
IDAHO	10,922,010	11,190,684	11,190,684	103,617	11,294,301
ILLINOIS	136,591,587	132,757,460	132,757,460	1,229,236	133,986,696
INDIANA	65,611,952	63,444,799	63,444,799	587,452	64,032,251
IOWA	33,671,223	33,688,017	33,688,017	311,926	33,999,943
KANSAS	27,116,667	27,924,525	27,924,525	258,560	28,183,085
KENTUCKY	43,307,618	42,524,599	42,524,599	393,746	42,918,345
LOUISIANA	49,491,829	50,584,210	50,584,210	468,372	51,052,582
MAINE	12,948,489	13,138,906	13,138,906	121,657	13,260,563
MARYLAND	48,554,901	49,459,344	49,459,344	457,957	49,917,301
MASSACHUSETTS	66,067,884	67,039,734	67,039,734	620,738	67,660,472
MICHIGAN	111,954,340	105,633,098	105,633,098	978,084	106,611,182
MINNESOTA	47,155,191	47,928,597	47,928,597	443,783	48,372,380
MISSISSIPPI	29,715,797	29,582,834	29,582,834	273,915	29,856,749
MISSOURI	56,741,502	57,414,586	57,414,586	531,617	57,946,203
MONTANA	9,091,747	9,288,848	9,288,848	86,008	9,374,856
NEBRASKA	18,027,267	18,392,150	18,392,150	170,298	18,562,448
NEVADA	9,632,079	10,216,573	10,216,573	94,598	10,311,171
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10,605,613	11,028,332	11,028,332	102,114	11,130,446
NEW JERSEY	84,747,535	86,255,240	86,255,240	798,660	87,053,900
NEW MEXICO	15,299,748	15,759,730	15,759,730	145,923	15,905,653
NEW YORK	201,984,888	204,783,716	204,783,716	1,896,146	206,679,862
NORTH CAROLINA	67,790,887	69,799,716	69,799,716	646,294	70,446,010
NORTH DAKOTA	7,513,908	7,769,698	7,769,698	71,942	7,841,640

State	1983	1984	1985	Additional Funding For Training	1985 Total
OHIO	$129,416,616	$125,138,517	$125,138,517	$1,158,690	$126,297,207
OKLAHOMA	34,677,522	36,842,282	36,842,282	341,132	37,183,414
OREGON	31,529,455	30,719,297	30,719,297	284,438	31,003,735
PENNSYLVANIA	142,167,066	137,593,227	137,593,227	1,274,011	138,867,238
RHODE ISLAND	11,288,282	11,109,508	11,109,508	102,866	11,212,371
SOUTH CAROLINA	36,932,009	37,143,793	37,143,793	343,924	37,487,719
SOUTH DAKOTA	4,905,207	8,013,225	8,013,225	74,197	8,087,422
TENNESSEE	54,754,722	53,935,617	53,935,617	499,404	54,435,020
TEXAS	163,885,630	177,195,491	177,195,491	1,640,099	178,836,190
UTAH	16,818,772	18,021,060	18,021,060	166,862	18,187,920
VERMONT	5,872,142	5,983,827	5,983,827	55,406	6,039,230
VIRGINIA	61,561,882	63,676,730	63,676,730	589,599	61,266,329
WASHINGTON	49,381,624	49,227,412	49,227,412	455,809	49,683,221
WEST VIRGINIA	23,632,842	22,590,106	22,590,106	209,168	22,799,274
WISCONSIN	56,423,729	55,257,625	55,257,625	511,645	55,769,270
WYOMING	5,442,398	5,821,475	5,821,475	53,903	5,875,378

SOURCES: Federal Register, vol. 47, no. 190, Thursday, September 30, 1982, p. 43189; vol. 48, no. 240, Tuesday, December 13, 1983, p. 55514; vol. 50, no. 10, Tuesday, January 15, 1985, p. 2090. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES ON CHILD CARE TITLE XX/SSBG
1984-1985

State	FY 1984	FY 1985	Adjusted FY 1985 (a) Funding Levels	Projection FY 1986	% Change 1984-85	% Change 1981-85
ALABAMA	$ 11,246,000	$ 10,400,000	$ 19,588,139	$ 8,600,000	- 7.5%	- 38.%
ALASKA						
ARIZONA	14,678,100	15,210,000	18,578,331	17,500,000	+ 3.6	- 4.
ARKANSAS	2,781,653	3,228,507	4,379,969	--	+ 16.	- 12.
CALIFORNIA	--	279,000,000	--	283,000,000	--	--
COLORADO	9,688,508	9,273,400	17,391,480	11,432,751	- 4.3	- 37.
CONNECTICUT	16,000,000	17,249,845	17,594,752		+ 7.8	+ 15.
DELAWARE	2,283,491	2,782,399	5,489,964	2,782,399	+ 22.	- 40.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,016,000	13,198,000	13,360,887	15,820,000	+ 1.4	+ 17.
FLORIDA	31,233,901	36,095,065	30,692,444	43,964,009	+ 16.	+ 38.
GEORGIA	18,373,870	20,963,289	24,185,783	20,985,903	+ 14.	+ 1.9
HAWAII	1,800,000	1,902,146	3,444,399	1,907,736	+ 5.7	- 35.
IDAHO	11,125,000	54,580	10,868,500	60,000	--	--
ILLINOIS	36,529,000	41,160,000	65,801,017	46,866,200	+ 13.	- 27.
INDIANA	9,346,824	9,534,732	9,980,124	9,876,000	+ 2.	+ 12.
IOWA	1,661,635	2,098,456	2,587,026	2,968,981	+ 26.	- 4.7
KANSAS	2,900,462	3,332,856	10,391,175	3,686,108	+ 15.	- 63.
KENTUCKY	5,924,333	5,981,832	4,406,625	6,454,082	+ 1.0	+ 60.
LOUISIANA	13,076,701	13,093,853	13,263,737	--	+ .13	- 26.
MAINE	3,802,200	4,200,126	4,398,323	4,200,126	+ 11.	+ 12.
MARYLAND	14,200,000	14,800,000	15,276,300	16,300,000	+ 4.2	+ 13.
MASSACHUSETTS	42,800,000	50,000,000	50,529,300	63,000,000	+ 17.	+ 16.
MICHIGAN	4,500,000	5,200,000	25,439,941	5,500,000	+ 16.	- 76.
MINNESOTA	3,822,810	--	2,029,164	--	--	--
MISSISSIPPI	6,166,581	6,166,581	7,060,085	--	0.0	+ 3.
MISSOURI	6,996,603	8,200,000	5,406,788	11,600,000	+ 17.	+164.
MONTANA	210,049	245,346	252,309	--	+ 17.	+ 14.3
NEBRASKA	3,439,000	3,312,843	4,481,690	3,312,843	- 3.7	- 13.
NEVADA	240,435	248,843	1,083,436	240,435	+ 3.5	- 73.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,702,800	3,906,000	3,764,000	--	+ 5.5	+ 29.

Children's Defense Fund/201

State	FY 1984	FY 1985	Adjusted FY 1985 (a) Funding Levels	Projection FY 1986	% Change 1984-85	% Change 1981-85
NEW JERSEY	$ 30,110,000	$ 32,110,000	$ 43,278,228	$ 34,566,711	+ 6.6%	- 18.%
NEW MEXICO	3,487,383	3,077,047	12,829,445	3,594,900	- 11.8	+ 28.
NEW YORK	141,000,000	155,000,000	146,534,970	--	+ 10.	+ 24.
NORTH CAROLINA	21,459,252	23,000,000	17,537,869	26,700,000	+ 7.2	+ 54.
NORTH DAKOTA	84,527	--	630,697	--	--	--
OHIO	--	24,162,344	--	26,706,712	--	--
OKLAHOMA	14,256,646	14,000,000	17,629,712	14-17,000,000	- 2.0	- 7.
OREGON	4,019,814	3,940,733	3,472,120	4,427,723	- 2.0	+ 33.
PENNSYLVANIA	59,419,000	65,525,000	78,564,836	65,522,000	+ 10.0	- 2.
RHODE ISLAND	689,995	1,190,593	4,477,131	--	+ 73.	-212.
SOUTH CAROLINA	10,897,178	12,107,394	13,544,092	--	+ 11.	+ 5.
SOUTH DAKOTA	98,347	124,000	1,362,855	125,000	+ 26.	- 89.
TENNESSEE	13,518,900	13,959,857	16,662,918	12,838,371	+ 3.3	+192.
TEXAS	31,401,347	33,658,793	39,013,416	36,000,000	+ 7.2	+ 1.4
UTAH	7,762,129	8,716,606	5,605,345	10,191,200	+ 12.	+ 83.
VERMONT	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,300,352	2,000,000	+ 5.6	- 3.
VIRGINIA	2,912,893	3,179,927	9,048,338	2,987,684	+ 9.2	- 61.
WASHINGTON	6,681,000	9,499,000	5,640,480	11,300,000	+ 63.	+ 42.
WEST VIRGINIA	5,800,000	5,675,000	8,411,673	5,350,000	+ 2.2	- 21.
WISCONSIN	9,500,465	9,747,500	9,307,568	11,104,632	- 13.	+123.
WYOMING	1,662,712	2,100,000	1,057,590	2,300,000	+ 26.	+133.

(a) If funding since 1981 had kept pace with inflation.

Notes: Total Expenditures on Child Care Title XX/SSBG-1984-85

ALABAMA - FY85 funding: $200,000 are WIN funds.

ARIZONA - FY85 funding figure is an estimate provided by the state Administration of Children, Youth and Families. Final figures were not available.

ARKANSAS - FY85 funding figure is the amount allocated for child care funding.

CALIFORNIA - The state spends no Title XX funds for child day care. All day care funds are state expenditures.

COLORADO - In addition to funds shown on the table, Colorado spent $494,622 in WIN funds, 90 percent of which were federal funds, to provide child care for 381 children. In FY86, $550,000 in WIN funds will provide child care for 300 children.

DELAWARE - Projected increase in child care funding in FY86 is the result of an increase in state funding, which more than compensates for a decrease in federal funds. FY85 funding mix is $796,500 in state funds and $1,985,899 in federal funds. FY86 funding mix is $916,500 in state funds and $1,865,899 in federal funds.

IDAHO - FY84 funding figure is the state's spending in all social services; the state was unable to break out child care funding in years before 1985. FY85 and FY86 figures are child care funding only.

ILLINOIS - FY85 funding figure includes $6,354,000 in local matching fundings; FY86 funding figures include $6,370,150 in local match. Before 1981, working families receiving AFDC could not use the Title IV-A child care disregard; after 1981 families were allowed to use it. This policy change meant that fewer families used TXX Child Care, thus the funding levels, between 1984 and 1985, did not rise as quickly as they would have had the Title IV-A option not been made available.

IOWA - The increase in funding for Title XX child care between FY85 and FY86 is targeted at expansion of the state's child protective services budget.

LOUISIANA - Figures provided only represent spending on Title XX child care. They do not include any administrative cost.

MAINE - FY86 projection does not include a 4 percent rate increase for Title XX child care providers approved by the legislature. The state was unable to provide an estimate of the total cost of the rate increase.

MARYLAND - The figures shown in the table were provided and confirmed by the state.
Maryland children's advocates, however, provided the following funding figures: FY81, $13,000,000; FY84, $14,800,000; FY85, $16,300,000; projection for FY86, $16,349,562.

MASSACHUSETTS - The FY85 figure shown in the table only represents child care spending by the Departmeot of Social Services. The State Department of Public Welfare spent an additional $10,000,000 on its voucher day care program, with the Department of Public Welfare projects spending $17.9 million on voucher day care in FY86. This amount is not included in the 1986 projection shown in the table.

MISSOURI - Figure provided in the table represents the total child care funding in Missouri. The state was unable to break out separate figures for SSBG/ Title XX child care spending.

MONTANA - The state does not spend any Title XX funds for child day care; all child care funds are state funds.

NEVADA - FY85 funding levels increased due to a population change in the state and a corresponding increase in federal funds. 1986 funding returned to the 1984 level because of a reduction in federal funds.

NEW JERSEY - FY85 funding levels shown in the table do not include two separate services of child care funding in the state. In FY83, the state spent $4,321,682 for the operation of state-sponsored child care centers. Ninety percent of the children receiving care in these state centers are receiving protective services child care. In FY85 the state spent $100,000 for its child care voucher program. The FY86 projection of $4,475,000 will be spent on state-operated child care centers; $200,000 will be allocated for the voucher program.

NEW MEXICO - The figures shown in the table were provided and confirmed by the Department of Human Services. However, the state's final report, "Social Services Block Grant Title XX-Year 11, FINAL REPORT TO HHS Secretary Margaret Heckler of Social Services to be Provided" shows projected '86 expenditures of $4,219,000 for child care services in FY86. (See Addendix 11.)

NEW YORK - FY85 funding figures are estimated.

OREGON - The state spends no Title XX money on child care services. All child care funding is state dollars.

RHODE ISLAND - The figure shown represents the state spending on all forms of child care, not just Title XX.

TENNESSEE - The figure used for "Adusted FY 1985 Funding Levels" is based on a 1981 funding level of $14,180,000. This figure was provided and confirmed by the state. Tennessee children's advocates believe that 1981 funding levels were $14,912,232. Using this as a base, the 1985 funding level should have been $17,523,264, if funding levels had kept pace with inflation.

(a)

CHILDREN SERVED WITH TITLE XX/SSBG DOLLARS

State	FY 1984	FY 1985	Projection 1986	Percentage Change 1984-1985	Percentage Change 1981-1985
ALABAMA	8,950	8,000	6,500	-11. %	-39. %
ALASKA					
ARIZONA	14,300	15,600	--	+ 9.	+ 3.
ARKANSAS	1,810	1,795	1,814	- 0.9	-17.4
CALIFORNIA	--	77,819	77,819	--	--
COLORADO	6,709	6,696	7,378	- 0.2	-28.
CONNECTICUT	9,747	9,800	--	+ 0.5	- 8.
DELAWARE	1,260	1,376	1,376	+ 0.9	-33.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,730	6,521	--	+14.	+19.9
FLORIDA	18,666	26,500	29,700	+42.	+61.
GEORGIA	8,200	8,161	8,094	- 0.5	- 0.3
HAWAII	2,095	1,747	1,900	-22.	-70.7
IDAHO	550	607	607		
ILLINOIS	17,031	17,198	20,343	+ 0.98	-38.
INDIANA	11,570	11,339	--	- 2.	+ 1.2
IOWA	1,197	1,500	--	+25.	-11.
KANSAS	2,438	2,481	2,480	+ 2.	-58.7
KENTUCKY	7,248	6,581	5,477	-10.	- 6.
LOUISIANA	8,330	7,830	7,830	- 7.	+ 9.
MAINE	2,950	2,270	2,270	-23.	-22.3
MARYLAND	12,500	14,000	--	+12.	+17.
MASSACHUSETTS	14,614	17,180	17,628	+17.5	+43.2
MICHIGAN	2,500	2,550	3,000	+ 2.	-88.6
MINNESOTA	--	--	--	--	--
MISSISSIPPI	3,074	4,523	4,823	+ 4.7	-33.
MISSOURI	5,800	6,628	8,550	+14.2	--
MONTANA	500	525	550	+ 5.	-53.
NEBRASKA	8,738	9,393	10,000	+ 7.4	+ 1.3
NEVADA	200	250	250	+25.	-71.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	--	5,676	--	--	+42.
NEW JERSEY	11,893	12,693	--	+ 6.7	+ 4.4
NEW MEXICO	3,751	2,526	2,673	-36.3	-51.
NEW YORK	76,000	96,178	96,178	+27.	+ 2.
NORTH CAROLINA	12,481	15,000	16,850	+20.	0.
NORTH DAKOTA	75	--	--	--	--
OHIO	--	14,130	--	--	-65.
OKLAHOMA	10,500-11,000	11,500	11,500	--	-31.
OREGON	3,562	3,458	2,198	-3.	+28.
PENNSYLVANIA	23,130	23,671	--	+ 2.	- .01
RHODE ISLAND	616	794	--	+29.	-63.

State	FY 1984	FY 1985	Projection 1986	Percentage Change 1984-1985	Percentage Change 1981-1985
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,950	5,000	5,000	+ 1.	+ .68
SOUTH DAKOTA	151	150	--	+ 1.	-94.
TENNESSEE	14,179	12,967	14,058	- 8.6	- 1.
TEXAS	13,061	13,319	12,647	+ 2.	+ 5.
UTAH	6,134	6,741	--	+ 9.8	+54.8
VERMONT	930	1,100	--	+18.2	-16.
VIRGINIA	2,938	2,737	--	- 6.9	-48.
WASHINGTON	3,700	5,000	6,380	+35.1	+22.
WEST VIRGINIA	4,600	4,500	4,500	- 2.2	-14.
WISCONSIN	9,000	9,025	9,600	+ 0.2	+23.
WYOMING	1,303	1,700	--	+30.	--

Notes: Children Served with Title XX/SSBG Dollars (a)

ALABAMA - In FY85, while an average of 8,000 children are served per day, 15,000 to 20,000 move through the state Title XX child care system annually as a result of turnover.

ARIZONA - The FY85 figure is the number of children served in January 1985.

ARKANSAS - The FY85 figure is the number of child care slots purchased; the actual number of children served may be lower; the FY85 projection is the actual number of slots purchased as of September 1985.

COLORADO - FY84 and FY85 figures are monthly averages.

CONNECTICUT - The FY85 figure is an estimate.

DELAWARE - FY85 and FY86 figures include WIN children.

GEORGIA - FY84 and FY85 figures are the number of slots purchased by the state, not the number of children served.

IDAHO - FY84 and FY85 figures are duplicated monthly counts.

INDIANA - FY84 and FY85 counts are estimates.

IOWA - The FY85 count is a monthly average.

KANSAS - The FY84 figure is the unduplicated monthly count for April 1984.

KENTUCKY - Figures are for the number of children and parents being served by the Title XX child care program.

LOUISIANA - FY84 and FY85 figures include both vendor and purchaser of service. The FY85 figure is projected.

MAINE - FY84 and FY85 figures are unduplicated counts.

MARYLAND - The FY84 figure is an authorized duplicated count of children in child care. Figures shown in the table were provided and confirmed by the state Department of Human Resources. Maryland children's advocates provided the following figures on the number of child care slots purchased or provided by the state: 1981: 6,830; 1984: 6,859; 1985: 6,945; projection for 1986: 7,445.

Notes: Children Served with Title XX/SSBG Dollars (a)

MASSACHUSETTS - Figures for FY84 and FY86 do not include children served by the Department of Public Welfare Voucher Child Care Program, only slots purchased by the Department of Social Services for Title XX child care. Figures shown are the number of slots, rather than the number of children.

MICHIGAN - The FY86 projection may increase beyond 3,000 because of expansion of the sliding fee scale and the addition of the new Young Parents Program.

MISSOURI - The FY85 figure is a monthly average; the FY86 figure is 129 percent of the FY86 count, based on a funding increase of 29 percent in FY86.

MONTANA - FY84 figures are an unduplicated monthly count.

NEBRASKA - The figures for FY84 and FY85 are average monthly counts. The increase in number of children to be served in FY86 is the result of expansion for the sliding fee scale. Figures shown in the table were provided and confirmed by the state Department of Social Services; Nebraska children's advocates provided the following figures on the number of children served: FY84, 8,800 and FY85, 9,256.

NEVADA - FY84 and FY85 figures are estimated duplicated counts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE - The FY85 figure is an estimated unduplicated count.

NEW JERSEY - FY84 and FY85 figures are for authorized unduplicated children in child care.

NEW MEXICO - The total client count per month reached this total in FY84.

NEW YORK - The authorized unduplicated count for FY84 includes 43,178 children. The FY86 projection estimates total individuals, both children and parents, to be served by Title XX child care.

NORTH CAROLINA - FY84-86 figures are average monthly counts.

OREGON - The FY85 count includes children with recipients and participants.

Notes: Children Served With Title XX/SSBG Dollars (a)

SOUTH DAKOTA	-	FY84 and FY85 figures on the number of children served are based on estimates calculated by the number of families served.
UTAH	-	FY84 and FY85 figures are monthly averages.
VERMONT	-	FY84 and FY85 figures are monthly averages.
VIRGINIA	-	The unduplicated number of children includes children of parents participating in the state's Employment Services Program.
WASHINGTON	-	Totals include state-funded programs for children of migrant and seasonal workers, as well as native Americans on reservations.
WISCONSIN	-	Figures provided are estimates. The state is currently changing its recordkeeping and reporting systems. Part-time care is included in the count, increasing the number of children.
WYOMING	-	1985 and 1986 counts are estimates.

TITLE XX CHILD CARE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS
FOR PARENTS IN SCHOOL OR TRAINING PROGRAMS

State	Current Eligibility
ALABAMA	Parents in high school and those in vocational education or training programs are eligible.
ARIZONA	Graduate students or students with 140 hours toward B.A. degrees are not eligible for child care.
ARKANSAS	Any parent in school or training who is income-eligible is eligible.
CALIFORNIA	Parents in training or college programs geared toward employment are eligible. Mothers searching for a job are eligible for up to thirty days of child care assistance.
COLORADO	Single, income-eligible parents in school or training programs receive up to one year of child care. Parents in college receive child care only if they are in their last year or have a job awaiting them upon graduation.
CONNECTICUT	Parents in high school or in short-term vocational training are eligible.
DELAWARE	Parents in high school, GED programs, adult basic education, or one-year post high school nondegree programs are eligible. In May 1983, Delaware began to provide child care to WIN-approved college students.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Parents in two-year college or vocational/ rehabilitation programs are eligible.
FLORIDA	Parents in school or training for at least 20 hours a week are eligible.
GEORGIA	Parents in high school or seeking employment (for periods between two and six months) or in training programs of less than two years duration are eligible.
HAWAII	Parents in high school receive child care. Parents in college may receive support for one year if they are recommended by employment or vocational agencies.

State	Current Eligibility
IDAHO	Only AFDC parents in training or education programs that lead to employment may receive child care.
ILLINOIS	Parents in school or training for up to two years are eligible. Graduate students are not eligible. Except for high school students, parents enrolled in part-time training programs are not eligible.
INDIANA	Parents enrolled in a training program confirmed by a training facility or school are eligible. Programs must be for the purpose of employment.
IOWA	Parents enrolled in school for no more than three years are eligible. Graduate students are not eligible for support.
KANSAS	The state did not provide care to parents in training or education programs for 1981 to 1983. In the summer of 1983, Kansas used $800,000 of the state's Emergency Jobs Bill money to pay for up to one year of child care for parents enrolled in school or training programs.
KENTUCKY	The state does not provide child care to parents in training or school.
LOUISIANA	Parents in high school and income-eligible parents can receive child care assistance for eighteen months if they are involved in full-time vocational training that is geared directly toward employment.
MAINE	The state has no restrictions on child care for parents in school or training programs.
MARYLAND	Parents in part-time training or those seeking jobs are not eligible.
MASSACHUSETTS	The state has no restrictions except for a prioritized eligibility system that ranks child care for parents in training programs behind child care for parents in need of protective services or on AFDC. However, AFDC mothers in the employment and training program are eligible for either the state's contract or voucher child care assistance programs.

State	Current Eligibility
MICHIGAN	This year, the state instituted a young parents program. It will provide child care to anyone regardless of income to help them finish school, adult basic education, or obtain a GED. Parents with a B.A. degree are not eligible for child care.
MINNESOTA	Counties determine eligibility.
MISSISSIPPI	There are no restrictions except for income eligibility.
MISSOURI	For parents whose training or schooling will lead directly to employment, child care is limited to two years; for GED participants the limit is twelve months. Child care for all parents is limited to the hours in which parents are in school or in training (except for parents in night programs, who can get care for sleep time). The state had no restrictions on care in 1981.
MONTANA	Child care assistance is available for AFDC mothers in training only; not for income-eligible families. The state had no restrictions on care in 1981.
NEBRASKA	The state does not provide child care for parents in four-year colleges or graduate programs.
NEVADA	The state no longer provides care to parents in school or training.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Parents in school or training programs that are less than two years long are eligible.
NEW JERSEY	The state has no restrictions except for priority listing.
NEW MEXICO	Parents working part-time, or in school or training programs part- or full-time are eligible.
NEW YORK	Counties determine eligibility. Their only mandate is that they must offer care to AFDC children of teenaged parents (under age 21) who are in high school. Child care for income-eligible parents who are working or in training is not mandated.

State	Current Eligibility
NORTH CAROLINA	Income-eligible parents in two-year programs are eligible (counties may waive service to parents in training if care is not needed). The state allows current, former, or potential public assistance recipients to be in four-year programs.
NORTH DAKOTA	The state only serves protective services cases now.
OHIO	Ohio allows parents enrolled in school or training, including graduate programs, to receive child care assistance. Counties have the option of including parents enrolled in two- or four-year institutions.
OKLAHOMA	The state serves any client who is income-eligible, if all alternative sources of child care are used first.
OREGON	Parents in school or training are not eligible for state-funded child care support. Oregon uses a minimal amount of Title XX for child care but it does not cover this group.
PENNSYLVANIA	Parents seeking an Associate degree or less are eligible, if their training will lead to gainful employment.
RHODE ISLAND	The state only serves WIN clients for one year of training and only in the last year of the training program.
SOUTH CAROLINA	There are no restrictions other than income eligibility.
SOUTH DAKOTA	WIN participants in two-year full-time training programs are eligible.
TENNESSEE	There are no restrictions.
TEXAS	The state limits the eligibility for parents in school to one year of postsecondary education and limits training to participants in the state employment program. Parents can get part-time care only if they are in school or training part-time.

State	Current Eligibility
UTAH	Utah limits the eligibility of parents in school to four years of college (B.A. degree). When funds are short, priority is given to parents enrolled in training that can be completed in one year or less.
VERMONT	The state includes students in four-year schools as well as training programs beyond high school.
VIRGINIA	Eligibility varies by county. Generally, state guidelines suggest eligibility for parents in school be limited to the B.A. degree, and for parents in training programs whose training will lead to employment. The state only mandates such services for AFDC recipients.
WASHINGTON	The state limits the eligibility for parents in school to secondary education alone.
WEST VIRGINIA	There are no restrictions.
WISCONSIN	The state makes child care available to high school students, four-year college students who are seeking a vocational certificate or a B.A., and parents enrolled in refresher courses related to employment and self-sufficiency. Child care for training beyond a B.S. or B.A. degree is available in limited circumstances.
WYOMING	The state allows child care only during the hours a parent is attending a class or training.

STATE TITLE XX/SSBG CENTER-BASED PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT RATES
(Maximum rate per day, unless noted otherwise)

State	FY 1984	FY 1985	Projection FY 1986
ALABAMA	$ 130-145.00/mo.	$ 140-155.00/mo.	$150-165.00/mo.
ALASKA			
ARIZONA	$ 6.80	$ 8.60	$ 9.00
ARKANSAS	$ .44-1.00/hr.(b)	$ .50- 1.10/hr.(b)	$.55- 1.10/hr.(b)
CALIFORNIA	$ 15.60	$ 16.77	$ 18.67
COLORADO	$ 9.20(a)	$9.50- 15.00	+ 5.8(a)
CONNECTICUT	$ 55.00/wk.	$ 40- 60.00/wk.	$ --
DELAWARE	$ 48.00/wk.	$ 50- 52.00/wk.	$ 50- 52.00/wk.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 13.00	$ 13.00	$ 13.00
FLORIDA	$ 37.50	$ 37.50	$ 38.50/wk.
GEORGIA	$ 47.74/wk.(a)	$ 49.00/wk.(a)	+ 3.1%(a)
HAWAII	$100- 234.00/mo.(a)	$ 1,079.00/annum	--
IDAHO	$ 13.00(b)	$ 13.00(b)	--
ILLINOIS	$ 10.93(b)	$ 11.72(b)	$ 12.19(b)
INDIANA	$ 7.90	$ 9.50	$ 9.50
IOWA	$11.50-11.75(a)	$12.25-12.50(a)	--
KANSAS	$ 7.55(a)	$ 7.55(a)	+ 10%
KENTUCKY	$ 7.00	$ 7.00	$ 7.00
LOUISIANA	$ 7.00	$ 7.00	$ 7.00
MAINE	$ 58.33/wk.(a)	$ 59.75 wk.(a)	+ 4%
MARYLAND	$ 9.50	$ 9.75	$ 10.00
MASSACHUSETTS	$ 13.50(a)	$ 13.50(a)	$ 19.48
MICHIGAN	$ 7.36	$ 7.74	+ 5.8
MINNESOTA	----------Counties set rates----------		
MISSISSIPPI	$ 10.60	$ 7- 12.00	--
MISSOURI	$ 7- 8.00	$ 7- 8.00	$ 7- 8.00
MONTANA	$ 8.00	$ 8.50	$ 9.00
NEBRASKA	$ 7.50(a)	$ 7.84(a)	--
NEVADA	$ 12.00	$ 12.00	$ 12.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	$ 8.00	$ 8.00	$ 8.00
NEW JERSEY	$ 8.93- 9.50	$ 8.93- 9.50	$9.71- 10.31
NEW MEXICO	$ 6.50	$ 6.50	$ 7.50
NEW YORK STATE	--	$ 55.00/wk.	--
NEW YORK CITY	$ 82.50/wk.	$ 82.50/wk.	--
NORTH CAROLINA	$ 166.00/mo.	$ 185.00/mo.	$ 185.00/mo.
NORTH DAKOTA	$ 1.00/hr.(b)	State uses provider market rates.	
OHIO	----------Counties set rates----------		
OKLAHOMA	$ 8.00	$ 8.00	$ 8.00
OREGON	$ 189.00/mo.	$ 200.00/mo.	--
PENNSYLVANIA	$ 13.68(b)	$ 13.68(b)	$ 14.00(b)

State	FY 1984	FY 1985	Projection FY 1986
RHODE ISLAND	$ 44.00/wk.(b)	$ 44.00/wk.(b)	$ 46.40/wk.(b)
SOUTH CAROLINA	$ 1.15- 1.66/hr.	$ 1.20- 1.50/hr.	+ 2.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	$ 1.00/hr.(a)	$ 1.00/hr.(a)	$ 1.00/hr.(b)
TENNESSEE	$ 26.84/wk.	$ 30.00/wk.	--
TEXAS	$ 9.00	$ 10.28	--
UTAH	$ 7.50	$ 7.60	$ 7.95(b)
VERMONT	$ 1.25/hr.	$ 1.31/hr.	+ 5.%
VIRGINIA	$ 7.21	$ 7.57	--
WASHINGTON	$ 8.33	$ 8.61	+ 3.%
WEST VIRGINIA	$ 7.00	$ 7.00	--
WISCONSIN	----------Counties set rates----------		
WYOMING	$ 1.00/hr.	$ 1.00/hr.	---

(a) Average rate
(b) Absolute rate

STATE TITLE XX/SSBG CENTER-BASED PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT RATES

ALABAMA

For FY85 and FY85, $140 per month is the maximum rate paid for the care of children two-and-a-half to six years of age; $155.00 is the rate of payment for children under two-and-a-half years of age. In FY85, providers operating in counties that have already moved to the parental fee system are reimbursed an extra $10.00 monthly. By FY86, all counties will use the fee system and all providers viders will receive an extra $10.00 monthly. Under the fee system, parents pay $2.00 to $20.00 a week to center-based providers, depending on income. The providers then turn this payment over to the state.

ARIZONA

Rates shown are the maximum paid by the state for nine to ten hours of care. Parents pay an amount, based on gross income and family size, for additional hours of care. The state is just beginning to experiment with a voucher pilot project. In the pilot, the state gives the parent "what looks like a blank check." The parent turns this over to the provider who fills in the amount, co-signs the "check," and deposits it in the center's bank account.

COLORADO

The state does not set rates; counties do under state guidelines, which restrict payments to "usual and customary" levels for the county. FY84 and FY85 rates shown in the table are average amounts paid by the state for pre-school care. A higher rate applies to infant and toddler care. All rates will increase 5 percent in FY86.

CONNECTICUT

The state provides day care directly at a cost of $60.00 per week per child. Providers participating in the state's purchase of service child care programs are reimbursed $40.00 per week per child.

DELAWARE

In FY85 and FY86, the maximum rate of reimbursement for children under age two is $52.00 per week. The rate for children over age two is $50.00 per week.

FLORIDA

The rates shown on the table are those paid for pre-school children (aged two to five years). A higher rate is paid for infant care, while a lower rate is paid for school-age child care. The school-age child care rate, paid on a weekly basis, is based on a formula including the number of hours that children are in care per week.

IDAHO	The state sets rates according to the number of children cared for by a provider. The rates shown in the table are those paid to providers caring for three or more children. Providers caring for fewer than three children are paid a lower rate.
ILLINOIS	The state is divided into three regions for the purpose of child care payments. The rates shown in the table are the highest rates for preschool care. The state also has three higher rates, corresponding to the regions, for infant care.
INDIANA	The rate shown in the table is for pre-school care. The state pays a higher rate for infant care.
IOWA	The state does not have established state reimbursement rates. The amounts shown in the table are averages of what has been paid out. All contracts are initially negotiated with individual providers; thereafter increases are given as a uniform percentage of the initial agreed-upon rate.
KANSAS	The rates shown in the table are those paid for the care of children eighteen months to two-and-a-half years old. In 1985, the state paid $8.20 per day for center-based infant care, $7.55 a day for care of children two-and-a-half to six years of age, and $7.30 for school-age child care. All rates will increase 10 percent in FY 86. The state also has separate higher rates for protective services and special needs child care.
MASSACHUSETTS	FY84 and FY85 rates shown in the table are average rates based on what the state has actually paid out. The state's rate-setting commission established maximum rates of $16.58 per day in FY84 and $17.28 per day in FY85. The rate shown for FY86 is the commission's maximum rate.
MICHIGAN	The rates shown in the table are maximum rates for pre-school child care. Michigan reimbursed providers caring for infants at a maximum rate of $11.60 a day. The infant rate will also increase by 51 percent in FY86.
MINNESOTA	Until recently, the counties had complete discretion in setting provider reimbursement rates. As of 1985, counties may not set rates at less than 110 percent of the median market rate for center-based care in the county.
MISSISSIPPI	The state pays providers who care for handicapped children $14.00 to 15.00 per day.

MISSOURI	$7.00 per day is the maximum FY85 and FY86 reimbursement rate for income eligible children. $8.00 per day is the maximum for children in protective services child care.
NEBRASKA	All child care centers negotiate contracts individually. Rates shown in the table are based on amounts actually paid out, rather than state-mandated payment levels.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	The rate shown in the table is that paid to providers for the care of children over three years old. The state paid $10.00 a day in FY85 for the care of children under three years old. Although providers will not receive a rate increase in FY86, they will be allowed to begin billing the state for absentee days as long as the "absentee bill" is less than 10 percent of the total contract.
NORTH CAROLINA	The rate shown in the table is the maximum reimbursement rate for providers caring for children two years old and older. The maximum rate for children under two is $230.00 per month for FY85 and FY86. The General Assembly has frozen reimbursement rates for FY86 at FY85 levels pending the completion of a cost of services study by the state Office of Day Care Services due in the 1986 session of the legislature. The report will serve as the basis for FY87 rates.
OHIO	Counties set rates, but the rates may not exceed a state maximum of $5.75 a day.
OKLAHOMA	The rate shown in the table is the rate paid to providers caring for children under five for five days a week. The state pays a lower rate for children over five and for those who are in care less than five days a week.
OREGON	The rate shown in the table is the rate paid to providers for the care of children thirty-one months to fifteen years. A higher rate is paid for the care of younger children. In addition, the state has a separate rate structure for families with more than one child in care.
RHODE ISLAND	Rates shown are those paid for pre-school care. The state pays a lower rate for school-age child care during the year and a higher rate for school-age care in the summer.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Rates for child care provider reimbursement depend upon whether or not the state contracts for care or provides it directly. The lower rate is paid for contracts; the higher rate is paid for care provided directly by the state.

TENNESSEE	Rates shown are based on day care purchased on an individual basis. Contracted day care costs are based on actual cost, with a maximum annual ceiling of $2,850 for nonhandicapped children, $4,750 for handicapped children, and $3,629 for infant care. The rate for part-time, center-based care is $15.00 per week.
TEXAS	Texas has set up its reimbursement plan to take into account not only the age of the child served in the center, but also to account for the ages that the center is prepared to serve. There is no differential for care of handicapped children. Providers are allowed to charge the state 190 percent of their posted rate for the care of handicapped children.
UTAH	The rate shown in the table is the maximum for full-day care in a child care center, regardless of the age of the child. It is also the maximum rate paid for infant care, regardless of the type of facility. Half-day center care, including lunch, is $5.40 per day.
VERMONT	The rate shown is the maximum center-based reimbursement rate for children over two years of age. The state pays an additional $.25 per hour for children under two. The state pays $1.58 an hour for protective services day care.
VIRGINIA	The eight regions for service delivery established by the Department of Social Services set their own rates for child care. Rate shown are averages based on rates paid by each locality and have not been weighted to consider total expenditures for each rate.
WASHINGTON	The rates shown in the table are rates paid for the care of children over two-and-a-half years old. Higher rates are paid for younger children.

STATE TITLE XX/SSBG FAMILY CHILD CARE PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT RATES
(Rates are per day and maximum rates, except as noted)

State	FY 1984	FY 1985	Projection FY 1986
ALABAMA	$ 95.00/mo.	$ 95.00/mo.	$ 95.00/mo.
ALASKA			
ARIZONA	$ 6.80	$ 8.60	$ 9.00
ARKANSAS	$ .44-1.00/hr.(b)	$ .50- 1.10/hr.(b)	--
CALIFORNIA	$ 15.60	$ 16.77	$ 18.67
COLORADO	$ 9.20 (a)	$ 8.00-12.00 (a)	$8.40-12.60(a)
CONNECTICUT	$ 30.00/wk.	$ 30.00/wk.	--
DELAWARE	$ 27.50/wk.	$ 35.00/wk.	$ 35.00/wk.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$ 9.00	13.00	--
FLORIDA	$ 37.50/wk.	$ 37.50/wk.	$ 38.50
GEORGIA	$ 24.50/wk.(b)	$25.00-30.00/wk.(a)	+ 2.5-3%
HAWAII	$ 100-234.00/mo.(b)	$ 1,079.00/annual	--
IDAHO	$ 13.00	$ 13.00	--
ILLINOIS	$ 7.27	$ 7.63	$ 8.01
INDIANA	$ 8.00	$ --	--
IOWA	$ 5.00-8.00(a)	$ 5.00- 9.00(a)	$5.00- 9.00(a)
KANSAS	$ 6.05(a)	$ 6.05(a)	+ 10%(a)
KENTUCKY	$ 7.00	$ 7.00	$ 8.00
LOUISIANA	$ 4.69	$ 28.84/wk.	--
MAINE	$ 50.68/wk.(a)	$ 55.00/wk.(a)	+ 4%(a)
MARYLAND	$ 6.30	$ 6.30	$ 7.00
MASSACHUSETTS	$ 13.46(a)	$ 13.46(a)	$ 19.48
MICHIGAN	$ 5.78	$ 6.08	$ 6.38
MINNESOTA	-------Counties set rates-------		
MISSISSIPPI	$ 6.00	$ 6.00	--
MISSOURI	$ 5.00-7.00	$ 7.00-8.00	$7.00- 8.00
MONTANA	$ 8.00	$ 8.50	$ 9.00
NEBRASKA	$ 6.00(a)	$ 6.00(a)	--
NEVADA	$ 6.00	$ 12.00	$ 12.00(b)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	$ 6.50(a)	$ 6.50(a)	$ 6.50(a)
NEW JERSEY	$ 1-1.50/hr.(b)	$ 1.00-1.50/hr.(b)	$ 1.00-1.50/hr.(b)
NEW MEXICO	$ 6.50	$ 6.50	$ 7.50
NEW YORK	53.00/wk.	-----No maximum rate-----	
NORTH CAROLINA	$ 140.00/mo.	$ 150.00/mo.	$ 150.00/mo.
NORTH DAKOTA	$ 1.00/hr.(b)	-----State uses market rates-----	
OHIO	-----Contracts negotiated at county level-----		
OKLAHOMA	$ 7.00	$ 7.00	$ 7.00
OREGON	$ 189.00/mo.	$ 200.00/mo.	--
PENNSYLVANIA	$ 9.64(b)	$ 9.64(b)	$ 9.93(b)
RHODE ISLAND	$ 25.00/wk.(a)	$ 25.00/wk.(a)	$ 26.60/wk.(a)

State	FY 1984	FY 1985	Projection FY 1986
SOUTH CAROLINA	$ .93/hr.(b)	$ 1/98/hr.(b)	--
SOUTH DAKOTA	°$ 1.00/hr.(b)	$ 1.00/hr.(b)	--
TENNESSEE	$ 26.84 wk.(a)	$ 27.50/wk.(a)	$27.50/wk.(a)
TEXAS	$ 7.50	$ 6.40	$ 6.40
UTAH	$ 6.25(a)	$ 6.35(a)	$ 6.65(a)
VERMONT	$ 1.01/hr.(a)	$ 1.06/hr.(a)	+ 5%(a)
VIRGINIA	$ 5.56(a)	$5.56-9.00(a)	--
WASHINGTON	$ 8.33	$ 8.61	+ 3%
WEST VIRGINIA	$4.00-7.00(b)	$4.00-7.00(b)	--
WISCONSIN	----------Counties set rates----------		
WYOMING	$ .70/hr.	$ .70/hr.	$ .70/hr.

(a) average rate
(b) absolute rate

Notes: TXX/SSBG Family Child Care Provider Rates

ALABAMA — $95.00 monthly is the amount the state pays child care providers. Until recently, that was the total reimbursement. The state is moving toward a parental fee system that requires parents to pay providers $2.00-$20.00 a week, depending on income. Family day care providers keep these fees in addition to the $95.00 a month paid by the state.

ARIZONA — The rate shown on the table is the amount that the state will pay providers for nine to ten hours of care per day. For more extended periods of care, parents are required to pay an amount based on their gross family income and family size.

COLORADO — The state does not set rates; counties do under state guidelines restricting payments to "usual and customary" levels for the counties. The FY84 FY85 rates shown in the table are averages of what actually has been paid out for pre-school child care. A higher rate is allowed for infant care. All rates will be increased by 5 percent in FY86.

FLORIDA — The rates shown in the table are those paid for pre-school (ages two to five years) children. A higher rate is paid for school-age child care, while a lower rate is paid for infant care. The school child care rate, paid on a weekly basis, is based on a formula including the number of hours children are in care per day.

GEORGIA — The rate shown does not include administrative costs.

IDAHO — The state sets rates according to the number of children cared for by a provider. The rate shown in the table is that paid to providers caring for three or more children. Lower rates are paid to people caring for fewer than three children.

ILLINOIS — The state is divided into three regions for the purpose of child care payments. The rate shown in the table is the highest rate for pre-school care. The state also has three higher rates for infant care, corresponding to the region.

IOWA — The state does not have established state reimbursement rates. Amounts shown in the table are averages of what has been paid out and projections based on those averages. All contracts are initially negotiated with individual providers; thereafter increases are all given as a uniform percentage of the initial reimbursement rate.

KANSAS — The rate appearing in the table is the rate paid to licensed family day care homes for the care of children over eighteen months of age. The state pays a lower rate to registered family day care homes, and a higher rate for the care of children under eighteen months.

MASSACHUSETTS — FY84 and FY85 rates shown in the table are average rates, based on what the state has actually paid out. The state's rate setting commission establishes a maximum rate (FY84, $16.58 per day; FY85, $17.28 per day). The rate shown for FY86 is the commission's maximum.

MICHIGAN — If the family day care provider also provides transportation, the rate paid is increased by $2.75 per day per child that receives transportation and will increase to $3.06 in FY86.

MINNESOTA — Until recently, the counties had complete discretion in setting provider reimbursement rates. As of 1983, counties are not allowed to set rates at less than 110 percent of the median market rate for family day care in the county.

MISSOURI — The maximum FY85-FY86 rate is $7.00 per day for the care of income-eligible children. The maximum for children in protective services is $8.00 per day.

NEBRASKA — All child care homes negotiate contracts individually; rates shown in the table are based on amounts actually paid out, rather than state mandated payment levels.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — The rate shown in the table is the rate paid for children three years of age and older. The state pays a higher rate for the care of children under three years of age. Although providers will not receive a rate increase in FY86, they will be allowed to begin billing the state for absentee days as long as the "absentee bill" is less than 10 percent of the total contract.

NEW JERSEY — The maximum rate of $1.50 per hour is paid only for the care of special needs children.

NEW YORK — The state does not impose a maximum rate on family day care because such a policy is not seen as an effective cost containment measure. The 1984 rate shown in the table only applies to New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA — Each county negotiates its own rates, which may not exceed the state mandated maximum. The General Assembly has frozen reimbursement rates for FY86 at 1985 levels pending a cost of service study being conducted by the state Office of Day Care Services. The study is due in the 1986 session of the legislature. The report will serve as the basis for FY87 rates.

OKLAHOMA — The rate shown in the table is the rate paid to providers caring for children under age five for five days a week. The state pays a lower rate for children over five years of age or who are in care less than five days a week.

OREGON — The rate shown in the table is paid to providers caring for children between thirty-one months and fifteen years. A higher rate is paid for the care of younger children. The state also has a separate rate structure for families with more than one child in care.

RHODE ISLAND — Rates shown are those paid for pre-school care. The state pays a lower rate for school-age care during the school year and a higher rate for school-age care in the summer.

TENNESSEE — Rates shown are based on day care purchased on an individual basis. Contracted day care costs are based on actual costs, with maximum annual ceilings for non-handicapped children at $2,850, $4,750 for handicapped children, and $3,629 for the care of infants. The rate for part-time family day care is $13.75 per week.

UTAH — The rate shown in the table is for full-day care of children over two years of age. A higher rate is paid for infant care. Part-time family day care is paid at $1.00 per hour for children over two years of age. A higher rate is paid for infant care. Hourly day care for children over two years old, including lunch is $4.65.

VERMONT — The rate shown in the table applies to licensed family homes caring for children over two years of age. The state pays a lower rate to registered family homes. The rate is increased by $.25 per hour for infant care. The rate for protective services care is $1.58 an hour.

VIRGINIA — All 124 counties set their own rates based on market rates. Averages shown in the table are based on the rates paid by each locality and have not been weighted to consider total expenditures for each rate.

WASHINGTON — The rate shown in the table is paid to providers for the care of children over two-and-a-half years of age. A higher rate is paid to providers who care for younger children.

STATE USE OF THE FEDERAL DEPENDENT CARE TAX CREDIT: 1981

State	Number of Returns With Credits	Total Amount of Credits ($1,000's)	Average Credit Per Return
ALABAMA	81,639	$ 16,531	$ 202.49
ALASKA	11,011	3,103	281.81
ARIZONA	56,075	13,210	235.58
ARKANSAS	44,512	8,184	183.86
CALIFORNIA	631,187	193,417	306.43
COLORADO	69,314	13,939	201.10
CONNECTICUT	51,013	11,854	232.37
DELAWARE	7,188	1,832	254.87
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	20,421	6,633	324.81
FLORIDA	174,657	44,039	252.15
GEORGIA	131,756	30,690	232.93
HAWAII	21,263	5,190	244.09
IDAHO	19,241	2,781	144.54
ILLINOIS	201,201	49,700	247.02
INDIANA	96,307	18,612	193.26
IOWA	75,472	15,432	204.47
KANSAS	52,967	12,686	239.51
KENTUCKY	60,753	14,352	236.24
LOUISIANA	80,628	22,953	284.68
MAINE	17,938	3,469	193.39
MARYLAND	98,825	27,826	281.57
MASSACHUSETTS	74,207	16,165	217.84
MICHIGAN	174,976	47,502	271.48
MINNESOTA	97,933	19,033	194.35
MISSISSIPPI	37,936	9,457	249.29
MISSOURI	84,298	21,281	252.45
MONTANA	16,607	2,827	170.23
NEBRASKA	44,667	8,576	192.00
NEVADA	16,188	4,677	288.92
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19,699	4,731	240.16
NEW JERSEY	96,803	29,224	301.89
NEW MEXICO	27,432	5,855	213.44
NEW YORK	327,230	95,944	293.20
NORTH CAROLINA	152,789	33,528	219.44
NORTH DAKOTA	18,660	3,584	192.07
OHIO	155,465	40,734	262.01
OKLAHOMA	66,703	15,353	230.17
OREGON	50,462	10,127	200.69
PENNSYLVANIA	140,955	29,782	211.29
RHODE ISLAND	10,667	1,814	170.06

State	Number of Returns With Credits	Total Amount of Credits ($1,000's)	Average Credit Per Return
SOUTH CAROLINA	93,293	$ 20,526	$ 220.02
SOUTH DAKOTA	20,276	3,678	181.40
TENNESSEE	82,290	18,273	222.06
TEXAS	371,202	105,074	283.06
UTAH	27,071	5,696	210.41
VERMONT	8,781	1,564	178.11
VIRGINIA	130,711	28,023	214.39
WASHINGTON	85,067	19,716	231.77
WEST VIRGINIA	14,964	3,270	218.52
WISCONSIN	91,607	16,729	182.62
WYOMING	13,302	2,511	188.77

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service.

STATE DEPENDENT CARE TAX CREDITS OR DEDUCTIONS

State	Code Cite	Year Enacted	Credit Deduction	Tied Into Federal Code	Explanation
ALASKA	Alaska Stat. $43.20.036		True Credit	Yes	Individuals are allowed a credit equal to 16 percent of the federal credit (IRC $44A) for dependent care expenses attributable to payments within the state of Alaska. Refundable.
ARIZONA	Ariz. Revised Stat. $43-1050	1978	True Credit	No	Individuals are allowed a deduction not to exceed $100 per month for dependent care expenses, including those for care of a child under 16 years of age. The deduction is inapplicable if the household's gross income exceeds $6,000 per year.
ARKANSAS	Ark. Stat. 84-2088 $84-2089	1977	True Credit	Yes	Individuals may credit against their Arkansas personal income tax an amount equal to 10 percent of the credit allowable for federal income tax purposes for dependent care expenses. Non-refundable.
CALIFORNIA	Calif. Rev. & Tax. Code $17052.6	Enacted 1977 Amended 1985	True Credit	No	Individuals earning under $20,000 are allowed a credit against their "net tax" of 10 percent of the credit allowable for federal income tax purposes for dependent care expenses. Individuals earning over $20,000 are allowed a 5 percent credit. Amount of expenses may not exceed $2,400 if there is one qualifying individual and $4,800 for two or more dependents.

State	Code Cite	Year Enacted	Credit Deduction	Tied Into Federal Code	Explanation
COLORADO	Colo. Rev. Stat. 39-22-110(m)	1978	True Deduction	Yes	A Colorado taxpayer may deduct a fraction of his or her income for two or more dependents under the Federal Credit for Dependent Care. The numerator of that fraction is 100 percent and the denominator is the percentage used to compute the Federal Child Care Credit.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	D.C. Code §47-18033		True Deduction	Yes	Individuals are allowed to deduct dependent care expenses to the same extent that such amount is deductible under §214 of the IRC of 1954 (now repealed).
GEORGIA	91A Ga. Code §3609	1978	True Credit	Yes	Individuals are allowed a credit against taxes. The credit will be in an amount equal to 2 percent of employment-related expenses, not to exceed $2,000 if there is one qualifying individual and $4,000 if there are two or more qualifying individuals. The amount of the employment-related expenses taken into account may not exceed the earned income of an unmarried person or the lesser earned income of two married individuals.

State	Code Cite	Year Enacted	Credit Deduction	Tied Into Federal Code	Explanation
HAWAII	Hawaii Stat. §235-55.6	Enacted 1977 Amended 1981	True Credit	No	Individuals are allowed a credit against taxes imposed in an amount equal to 10 percent of the employment-related expenses. The amount of employment-related expenses that may be taken into account may not exceed $2,000 if there is one qualifying individual and $4,000 if there are two or more qualifying individuals.
IDAHO	Idaho Code §63-3022D	1977	True Deduction	Yes	Individuals are allowed as a deduction the employment-related expenses for dependent care as defined in IRC §44A. Non-refundable.
IOWA	Iowa Code §422.12	1977 Amended 1980 Amended 1982	True Credit	Yes	Individuals are allowed as a credit against taxes imposed an amount equal to 10 percent of employment-related expenses, subject to the limitations provided by IRC §44A. The maximum credit that may be claimed is $240 for one child or $480 for two or more children. Non-refundable.

State	Code Cite	Year Enacted	Credit Deduction	Tied Into Federal Code	Explanation
KANSAS	Kans. Stat. §79-32.111A		True Credit	Yes	Individuals may credit a percentage of the federal credit for dependent care expenses against their Kansas personal income tax liability. The percentage is determined on a graduated scale depending upon an individual's Kansas adjusted gross income. The percentages range from 100 percent for taxpayers with an adjusted gross of not over $5,000 to 0 percent for taxpayers with an adjusted gross income of $14,000.01 and over.
KENTUCKY	Ky. Rev. Stat. §141.010	1979	True Credit	Yes	A Kentucky taxpayer computes his or her Kentucky income tax on the federal taxable income actually paid or accrued for the year on income taxed in Kentucky, minus any federal tax credits actually used by the taxpayer, thus the Federal Credit for Dependent Care Services is available against Kentucky tax liability.
LOUISIANA	47 La. Rev. Stat. §529 et. seq.		True Credit	Yes	A Louisiana taxpayer computes personal income tax as a fraction of the federal tax credit allowable for child care expenses. In no case will this credit reduce the income tax to less than zero. Non-refundable.

State	Code Cite	Year Enacted	Credit Deduction	Tied Into Federal Code	Explanation
MAINE	36 Maine Rev. Stat. $5127(2)	1969	True Credit	Yes	Individuals are allowed, as a credit against taxes imposed, an amount equal to 15 percent of the federal tax credit allowable for child care expenses. In no case will this credit reduce the income tax to less than zero. Non-refundable.
MARYLAND	81 Md. Code $280(c)		True Deduction	Yes	A Maryland taxpayer may deduct those dependent care expenses for which a credit is allowable under IRC $44A. Non-refundable.
MASSACHUSETTS	62 Mass. Gen. Laws $3B		True Deduction		Individuals are allowed to reduce their adjusted gross income in an amount equal to the child care credit allowable under IRC $44A computed without regard to Section 44A(b) of the Code multiplied by five.

State	Code Cite	Year Enacted	Credit Deduction	Tied Into Federal Code	Explanation
MINNESOTA	Minn. Stat. §290.067	1977 Amended 1980, 81	True Credit	Yes	An individual may take as a credit against tax due an amount equal to the dependent care credit for which he is eligible under IRC §44A subject to the following limitations: 1) The credit for expenses incurred for employment-related dependent care may not exceed $400 for one individual and $800 for two or more dependents. 2) The credit is refundable. 3) The total credit is reduced by 5 percent of the amount of the taxpayer's income that exceeds $15,000.
MONTANA	Rev. Code of Mont.D §15-30-121		True Deduction	Yes	In computing net income, child and dependent care services are allowed as deductions if determined to be in accordance with the provisions of §214 of the IRC of 1954 that were in effect for the taxable year that began January 1, 1974.

State	Code Cite	Year Enacted	Credit Deduction	Tied Into Federal Code	Explanation
NEW MEXICO	N. Mex. Stat. Chap. 7-2 §18.1	1983	True Credit	Yes	Individuals are allowed a credit against taxes imposed in an amount equal to 40 percent of the actual compensation paid to the caregiver, subject to limits of $8 per day and a maximum credit of $480 for each qualifying dependent and a total of $1,200 for all qualifying dependents. Ineligible if modified gross income exceeds $13,936. Refundable.
NEW YORK	60 NY. Consol. Laws Art. 23 §606	Amended 1977	True Credit	Yes	Individuals are allowed a credit against taxes imposed in an amount equal to 20 percent of the credit allowed such taxpayer pursuant to IRC §44A. The amount of the credit may not exceed the amount of New York tax. Non-refundable.
NORTH CAROLINA	N.C. Gen. Stat. §105-147	1981	True Credit	No	Individuals are allowed a credit against taxes imposed in an amount equal to 7 percent of employment-related expenses. The expenses on which the credit is computed shall not exceed $2,400 for one qualifying individual and $4,800 per year total. Non-refundable.

State	Code Cite	Year Enacted	Credit Deduction	Tied Into Federal Code	Explanation
OKLAHOMA	68 Okla. Stat. §2357	1975	True Credit	Yes	Individuals are allowed a credit against taxes imposed in an amount equal to 20 percent of the credit allowed such a taxpayer pursuant to IRC §44A. The maximum child care credit allowable on the Oklahoma tax return shall be pro-rated on the ratio that Oklahoma adjusted gross income bears to the federal adjusted gross income.
OREGON	Oreg. Stat. §316.078		True Credit	Yes	Individuals are allowed a credit against taxes imposed in an amount equal to 40 percent of the credit allowed such a taxpayer pursuant to IRC §44A. Non-refundable.
SOUTH CAROLINA	S.C. Code 12-7-618	1984	True Credit	Yes	An individual may claim a credit for expenses related to a dependent as provided in IRC §21, except that the term "applicable percentage" means 7 percent and is not reduced if a taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $10,000 for a taxable year.

State	Code Cite	Year Enacted	Credit Deduction	Tied Into Federal Code	Explanation
VERMONT	32 Vt. Stat.. $5822		True Credit	Yes	A Vermont taxpayer computes his or her Vermont personal income tax as a fraction of the individual's federal income tax liability, thereby incorporating the provisions of the federal dependent care credit.
VIRGINIA	Va. Code $58-151-013	Amended 1981, 82	True Deduction	Yes	Individuals are allowed a deduction equal to the amount of employment-related expenses upon which the federal credit is based under $44A of the Internal Revenue Code.
CORPORATE TAX CREDITS:					
CONNECTICUT	Public Act 81-100	1981	True Credit	No	Corporations are allowed a credit against taxes imposed in an amount equal to 25 percent of total expenditures paid or incurred for planning, renovation, or acquisition of a child day care facility provided it is a licensed center and is operated without profit.

STATE EXPENDITURES FOR STATE DEPENDENT CARE TAX CREDITS OR DEDUCTIONS

State	1982	1983
ALASKA	*	*
ARIZONA	*	*
ARKANSAS	-	$2,062,617
CALIFORNIA	$3,100,000	$3,200,000
COLORADO	$ 86,621	$ 99,278
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	$2,258,289	$3,212,625
GEORGIA	$3,800,000(a)	$4,000,000(a)
HAWAII	$1,773,295	$1,999,749
IDAHO	*	$1,083,600(b)
IOWA(c)	$3,471,567	$8,136,659
KANSAS	$ 481,529(d)	$ 486,188(e)
KENTUCKY	*	*
LOUISIANA	*	*
MAINE	*	$ 768,373
MARYLAND	*	*
MASSACHUSETTS	*	$8,300,000 (FY 1985)
MINNESOTA	$4,886,234	*
MONTANA	$ 225,000	$ 374,000(a)
NEW MEXICO	*	$ 360,264

State	1982	1983
NEW YORK	$22,000,000	$25,000,000
NORTH CAROLINA	$ 8,321,329(a)	*
OKLAHOMA	$ 4,218,000	$ 5,480,000(a)
OREGON	$ 4,568,000	$ 4,539,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	Credit begins 1984	
VERMONT	*	$ 712,820
VIRGINIA	$ 6,300,000	$ 8,300,000
WISCONSIN	*	*

* No Record

(a) Estimate.

(b) Approximately.

(c) Beginning in tax year 1983, the Iowa child care credit is equal to 10 percent of federal qualifying expenses. The minimum credit that may be claimed is $240 for one child or $480 for two or more children. For tax year 1982, the credit was equal to 5 percent of federal qualifying expenses with maximum allowable credits of $120 and $240 respectively.

(d) 1979.

(e) 1980.

State Non-Occupational Disability Laws

Pregnancy and childbirth covered the same as any other disability.

1985

	Permissible Plans	Employee/Employer Contributions	Benefit Duration & Benefit Levels[2]
California[1] Unemployment Compensation Disability Benefits (UCD). Employment Development Dept. Sacramento, CA 95814	1 State Plan or 2 Private Voluntary Plan may be insured or self-insured, but needs majority consent of employees to be set up. These plans must meet all State Plan requirements, and exceed at least one of the requirements.	Employee contributions consist of .9% of first $21,900 annual earnings. No employer contributions are mandated; however, employers are permitted to make contributions on behalf of the employee.	Benefits are based on schedule using quarterly earnings figures. Maximum $224, minimum $50, 39-week benefit duration.
Hawaii[1] Temporary Disability Insurance Law (TDI). Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relations. P.O. Box 3769, Honolulu, Hawaii 96812	1 No State Plan. 2 Private Plan may be insured or self-insured and must equal or exceed statutory requirements. No employee consent necessary.	Employees must contribute the lesser of ½ of 1% of statewide average weekly wage or ½ the cost subject to a maximum of $1.76 weekly. Employers must pay the balance of costs incurred.	Benefits consist of 55% of average weekly wage rounded to next higher dollar, maximum $194. For average weekly wage less than $26, benefit equal to average weekly wage, with $14 maximum.
New Jersey[1] Temporary Disability Benefits (TDI). Dept. of Labor and Industry. P.O. Box 825, Trenton, NJ 08625	1 State Plan or 2 Private Plan may be insured or self-insured and must equal or exceed State Plan requirements. If plan is contributory, majority consent of employees is necessary.	For both employers and employees, the contribution level is ½ of 1% of first $10,100 annual earnings. Employers who have contributed to the Fund during the three prior years are subject to "experience rating." Their contributions may vary from .1% to 1.1%.	Benefits consist of 66⅔% of average weekly earnings to next higher $1, maximum $185, minimum $10.
New York[1] Disability Benefits Law (DBL). Workers' Compensation Board. 2 World Trade Center, New York, NY 10047	1 State Plan or 2 Private Plan may be insured or self-insured and must equal or exceed State Plan requirements. No employee consent necessary.	Employee contributions are ½ of 1% of weekly wages, but not more than .60¢ per week. Employers must pay the balance of costs for "standard" plans.	Benefits are 50% of average weekly earnings, maximum $145, minimum $20 or employee's average weekly wage, if less.
Rhode Island Temporary Disability Insurance Benefits (TDI). Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security. 24 Mason Street, Providence, RI 02903	1 State Plan only. No Private Plans allowed, except where Private Plan is a supplement to the State Plan.	Employees contribute 1.2% of first $10,400 annual earnings. No employer contributions are mandated.	Benefit based on 55% of individual average weekly earnings: maximum $171, minimum $37; plus $5 per dependent child (up to age 18) up to $20. (This maximum is recomputed annually and is equal to 60% of the average weekly wage of all workers covered by TDI.)

PLEASE NOTE: All programs cover employers of one or more employees. In some cases, exceptions are made for domestic employees or employers with payrolls under $1,000.

Benefits for Puerto Rico not shown.

[1]Recipients of unemployment benefits can intermit or obtain additional protection if they become disabled while employed.

[2]Benefits begin on 8th day for disabilities due to accidents and on 8th day for disabilities due to sickness with a 26-week maximum duration for all states except California. Benefits are tax-free.

SOURCE: Johnson & Higgins, Comparative Analysis of Non-occupational Disability Laws, updated to 1985. Appeared in "Parental Leave: Options for Working Parents," published by the Association of Junior Leagues.

STATE LIABILITY INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILD CARE FACILITIES

State	Child Care Centers	Family Day Care	Group Homes
ALABAMA	Required only when there is purchase of service; unspecified amount	Not required	--
ALASKA	$250,000/occurrence when 7-25 children per center; $500,000/ occurrence when 28-189 children per center	Not required	--
ARIZONA	Required only when there is purchase of service	Not required; however, must hold licensing department harmless	--
ARKANSAS	Required; $100,000	Recommended	--
CALIFORNIA	Not required	Required; minimum amount of $300,000	--
COLORADO	Required; adequate self-insured coverage or liability	Not required; recommended	--
CONNECTICUT	Required only when there is a purchase of service; no specified amount	Not required; recommended	--
DELAWARE	Required; no specified amount	Not required; recommended	Not required; recommended
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Not required	Not required	--
FLORIDA	Required; insurance security bond to the state of Florida: $100,000	Not required	--
GEORGIA	Not required; recommended	Not required	--
HAWAII	Required; $5,000/child, $10,000/accident	Not required	--

State	Child Care Centers	Family Day Care	Group Homes
IDAHO	Some cities require $300,000 - $500,000	Some cities require $300,000 - $500,000	--
ILLINOIS	Required; $100,000/ occurrence	Not required	--
INDIANA	Not required; encouraged	Not required	Not required
IOWA	Required only when there is purchase of service	Not required	--
KANSAS	Required; unspecified amount; depends on facility; determined by licensing agent	Not required	--
KENTUCKY	Required; unspecified amount	Required; unspecified amount	--
LOUISIANA	Required; unspecified amount	Not required	--
MAINE	Required: $100,000/ individual, $300,000 per accident; also $5,000/ property damage	Not required	--
MARYLAND	Not required	Not required	--
MASSACHUSETTS	Not required	Not required	--
MICHIGAN	Required only when there is purchase of service; unspecified amount	Not required	--
MINNESOTA	Required; $100,000/ individual, $300,000 per accident	Required; $100,000/ individual, $300,000 per accident	Required; $100,000/ individual, $300,000 per accident
MISSISSIPPI	Required only when there is a purchase of service	Not required	Not required
MISSOURI	Not required; recommended	Not required; recommended	Not required; recommended
MONTANA	Required; unspecified amount	Not required	Not required

State	Child Care Centers	Family Day Care	Group Homes
NEBRASKA	Not required	Not required	--
NEVADA	Required; unspecified amount	Required; unspecified amount	Required; unspecified amount
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Not required	Not required	Not required
NEW JERSEY	Required; unspecified amount	-	--
NEW MEXICO	Not required; recommended	Not required	--
NEW YORK	Required; unspecified amount	Not required	--
NEW YORK CITY	Not required	Not required	--
NORTH CAROLINA	Not required	Not required	--
NORTH DAKOTA	Required; unspecified amount	Required; unspecified amount	Required; unspecified amount
OHIO	Not required	Not required	--
OKLAHOMA	Not required	Not required	--
OREGON	Not required	Not required	--
PENNSYLVANIA	Required; unspecified amount	Not required, recommended	--
RHODE ISLAND	Required; unspecified amount	Not required	--
SOUTH CAROLINA	Not required	Not required	--
SOUTH DAKOTA	Required; unspecified amount	Not required	--
TENNESSEE	Not required	Not required	Not required
TEXAS	Not required	Not required	--
UTAH	Not required	Not required	--
VERMONT	Recommended, "reasonable amount"	Recommended, "reasonable amount"	Recommended, "reasonable amount"

State	Child Care Centers	Family Day Care	Group Homes
VIRGINIA	Required: $300,000 Licensing agency is recommending it be raised to $500,000	Not required	--
WASHINGTON	Not required	Not required	--
WEST VIRGINIA	Required; unspecified amount	Not required	--
WISCONSIN	Required: $25,000/individual $75,000/occurrence	Required: $25,000/individual $75,000/occurrence	--
WYOMING	Not required	Not required	Not required

CRIMINAL RECORDS CHECK SUMMARY

State	FBI Check?	State Criminal Records Check?	Positions Requiring Checks
ALABAMA	Yes	Yes	In centers, all staff must be checked; in family day care, the provider only.
ARIZONA	Yes	Yes	In licensed day care centers, license applicants and child care personnel. The latter is defined as employees and volunteers who directly supervise children in a day care center. In certified day care homes the providers need to have background checks.
ARKANSAS	No	Bill passed (but not implemented)	
CALIFORNIA	Yes	Yes	Licensing division considers "anticipated type and degree of contact with" the children, supervision received by employee* and duties of employee or volunteer when determining whether or not a check is required.
COLORADO	No	No	
CONNECTICUT	No	Yes	In centers, all employees must be checked. In family day care, all family members must be checked.
DELAWARE	No	No	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	No	No	

State	FBI Check?	State Criminal Records Check?	Positions Requiring Checks
FLORIDA	Yes	Yes	"Persons who work with or who are likely to come in contact with children in a day care or other child care facility."
GEORGIA	Yes	Yes	FBI checks are required only for center directors, assistant directors, and group home directors. State criminal records checks are conducted for all center and group home employees, as well as family day care providers. In family day care, all household members eighteen years of age and older must be checked if they are present when children are in the home.
HAWAII	Yes	Yes	Facility operator and employees working at facility at the time a license is applied for. The operator must submit a form indicating that any employee hired after license is granted has no criminal history.
IDAHO	No	No	
ILLINOIS	Yes Passed in 1984-85 legislative session	Yes (Ciruit court check)	Only the person(s) named on the facility's license.
INDIANA	No	No	

State	FBI Check?	State Criminal Records Check?	Positions Requiring Checks
IOWA	No	Yes	In centers, all staff must be checked; in family day care, all family members.
KANSAS	No	Yes	All employees and all persons who live, work, or volunteer at a facility on a regular basis.
KENTUCKY	No	Yes	Unavailable
LOUISIANA	No	Bill passed (awaiting signature)	Facility operators and others responsible for the well-being of children.
MAINE	No	No	
MARYLAND	No	No	
MASSACHUSETTS	No	Yes Bill passed (not yet implemented; no rules and regulations have been written)	
MICHIGAN		No, Legislation pending	
MINNESOTA	Yes	Yes	In child care centers, all staff. In family day care, all adult household members.
MISSISSIPPI	No	No	

State	FBI Check?	State Criminal Records Check?	Positions Requiring Checks
MISSOURI	No	Yes	All staff in centers; in family day care homes, all family members.
MONTANA	No	No	
NEBRASKA	Check only conducted if state check indicates need.	Yes	Licensing division has statutory authority to conduct checks, but specific regulations on who must be checked are not yet in place.
NEVADA	Yes	Yes	In child care centers, directors and employees must be checked; in homes, family members.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	No	Yes	In child care centers, all adults who regularly have contact with children. In family day care, all adult household members.
NEW JERSEY	No, Legislation pending	No, Legislation pending	
NEW MEXICO	Yes	Yes	In child care centers, all employees must be checked. Regulations for family day care still under consideration.
NEW YORK	No	Yes (state abuse registry)	In child care centers, all employees; in family day care homes, as of January 1, 1986, the provider and any other family member in home age eighteen and older.
NORTH CAROLINA	No	No	

State	FBI Check?	State Criminal Records Check?	Positions Requiring Checks
NORTH DAKOTA	No	Yes State abuse registry check. Department of Human Services has authority to make checks; checks are not mandatory.	Operators and employees* of child care centers.
OHIO	No	Not required; information available through State Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation with permission of employees. One county in Ohio requires check for all employees. Two counties require check for Title XX providers only.	
OKLAHOMA	No	No, Legislation pending	
OREGON	No	Yes	Operators and employees* of child care centers and family day care.
PENNSYLVANIA	Yes, but only for individuals seeking child care employment in Pennsylvania and not living in the state.	Yes (both state police records and state abuse registry)	Any person having direct contact with children.

State	FBI Check?	State Criminal Records Check?	Positions Requiring Checks
RHODE ISLAND	Yes (Temporarily suspended as result of pending lawsuit).	Yes	In centers, all employees* and volunteers. In family day care, only the provider.
SOUTH CAROLINA	No	Yes	Legal issues pending; not currently implemented.
SOUTH DAKOTA	No	Not routinely done. If there is reason to suspect criminal activity, a check can be made through the State Attorney General's office.	
TENNESSEE	No	Yes	All staff in centers. Only the provider in family day care homes.
TEXAS	Yes	Yes	Owners, employees, and residents of family day care homes. Operators and employees of child care centers.
UTAH	Yes	Yes	All child care center staff and volunteers. Regulations for family day care homes are not final.
VERMONT	No	No	
VIRGINIA	No	Yes	Operators and employees* of child care centers and family day care homes.
WASHINGTON	No, a Social Security check is done	Yes (state police records)	All staff in child care centers. Only the provider in family day care homes.

State	FBI Check?	State Criminal Records Check?	Positions Requiring Checks
WEST VIRGINIA	No	Yes	All caregivers, adult household members, regular volunteers, transportation providers.
WISCONSIN	No	No	
WYOMING	No	No	

* NOTE: The term "employee" indicates that all staff, not only care providers, but transportation and kitchen staff also, must be checked.

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PENDING FEDERAL CHILD CARE LEGISLATION

Many child care bills have been introduced in Congress, presenting legislators with an array of options to improve the quality of child care and make it more affordable.

The most far-reaching bill is H.R. 2867, "The Child Care Opportunities for Families Act of 1985," introduced by Rep. George Miller (D-CA), chairman of the Select Committee for Children, Youth and Families. The bill was introduced as a single piece of legislation. This was done to help members of Congress grasp the wide range of program areas that must be addressed to build the supply and upgrade the quality of affordable child care. However, various sections of the bill have been referred to the Ways and Means Committee and the Education and Labor Committee. These sections therefore must be passed as separate, freestanding bills. H.R. 2867 now includes five titles:

Title I -- Increasing the Supply of Child Care

Section 101 increases the authorization for the Title XX Social Services Block Grant from $2.7 million to $3.3 million, setting aside half the increase, or $300 million, for child care. (Note: H.R. 798 introduced by Rep. Barbara Kennelly (D-CT) contains a similar increase in Title XX as well as a $70 million increase for training human services workers.) Both H.R. 2472 and S.1169, the House and Senate versions of the Economic Equity Act, also include the Title XX provisions.

Section 102 encourages schools and community child care programs to work together to create child care options that meet the needs of working parents.

This section authorizes $50 million on a matching basis for state education agencies to fund demonstration programs in local school districts. These programs are to be operated directly by schools or contracted with community child care programs to provide all-day kindergarten for five-year-olds, create pre-school programs for four-year-olds, and provide child care services to meet the needs of working parents.

Section 102 also mandates state and local advisory boards of school personnel, parents, representatives from public and private agencies, organizations providing child care, and other experts in early childhood education to help design and operate the demonstration programs. Child care services must employ staff with experience in working with four- and five-year-old children, offer age-appropriate programming, and include opportunities for parent involvement. Priority will be given to programs serving a majority of low-income children.

Title II -- Upgrading State Child Care Standards

Section 201 requires states to establish state advisory committees to review state laws, regulations, and procedures for licensing, regulating, and monitoring child care services. Each committee must report its findings and recommendations to the governor. A National Advisory Committee also would be established to develop model child care standards. Fifty million dollars is provided as incentive grants for states to improve their child care regulating and monitoring systems.

Title III -- Expanding Private Sector Initiatives

Section 301 authorizes $10 million for a demonstration program of matching grants to local, private nonprofit organizations to form partnerships with private for-profit businesses to establish a Community Child Care Fund for the expansion of child care services in a community. The fund would help low- and moderate-income families pay for day care, and would provide start-up funds for new child care facilities.

Title IV -- Training Child Care Personnel

Section 401 authorizes $50 million (an increase in the one-time only authorization of $25 million approved for FY 1985) for training of child care providers, state licensing and enforcement officials, and parents in child development and child abuse prevention. Priority would be given to providers of infant care and to family day care providers.

Section 402 establishes a $1.5 million scholarship fund to help more providers seek a Child Development Associate (CDA) credential. This credential offers a performance-based approach to improving the skills of child care providers. It is incorporated into the licensing standards of thirty-one states, and over the past ten years CDA credentials have been awarded to more than 15,000 persons. Last year, 70 percent of CDAs worked in a Head Start setting, and 30 percent worked with three- to five-year-olds in child care centers. However, the credential is often beyond the reach of low-income women. Its cost has increased from $30 to $325 over the past several years. Preference will be given to candidates seeking the CDA credential recently developed for work in family day care or with infants and toddlers.

Section 403 authorizes $10 million in grants to institutions of higher education to prepare students for careers in early childhood education and child development. Funds may be used to establish scholarships for low-income students who commit to work in the child care field for two years following completion of their degree.

Section 404 authorizes $10 million to states for grants to community-based, nonprofit organizations that provide training and technical assistance to family day care providers and the individuals involved in their training.

Title V -- Child Care Services for Special Groups

Part A -- Child Care Service for Low-income Postsecondary Students

Section 501 authorizes $20 million in grants to institutions of higher education to be used for child care vouchers or to purchase slots in licensed child care programs. Students at or below 150 percent of poverty, who are first generation college students, are eligible. Rep. Sala Burton (D-CA) has included this provision in H.R. 2111, a bill authorizing $10 million for grants to institutions of higher education. The purpose of these funds is to give students practical experience by arranging part-time employment in child care programs. These proposals also are included in the House and Senate versions of the Economic Equity Act.

Part B -- Respite Care Demonstration Grants for Families with Special Needs

Section 522 authorizes $5 million in demonstration grants to public and private agencies to establish, on a sliding fee scale, in-home and out-of-home respite care for families with disabled and chronically ill children.

Section 523 authorizes $5 million to assist private and public nonprofit agencies and organizations to establish crisis nurseries where families can voluntarily bring their children during an emergency or crisis, before abuse occurs. Services will be available to families at no cost.

Part C -- Comprehensive Service Centers

Section 531 establishes a $50 million demonstration program to encourage the development of school-located, comprehensive service centers offering health care services, family counseling, parenting education, academic counseling, and employment counseling and placement. In order to allow teen parents to stay in school, child care services and transportation also will be available.

Part D -- Child Care Expenses for AFDC Recipients

This section increases the amount that working families on AFDC are allowed to disregard for child care (from $160 to $200 a month), and reorders the calculations for computing benefits.

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Senators Introduce Series of Child Care Bills

In March, several senators introduced a chain of eight child care bills. These bills attempt to address child care affordability, availability, and quality. They include:

S. 803, the "Social Services and Child Care Assistance Act of 1985," sponsored by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ), would amend Title XX of the Social Security Act to provide an additional $300 million bringing total funds to $3 billion.

S. 804, the "Child Development Associate Scholarship Assistance Act of 1985," sponsored by Sens. Christopher Dodd (D-CT), Alan Cranston (D-CA), Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ), Edward Kennedy (D-MA), Donald Riegle (D-MI), Gary Hart (D-CO), and Bill Bradley (D-NJ), would authorize $1.5 million for states to award scholarships to low-income individuals who are candidates for the Child Development Associate (CDA) credential.

S. 805, the "Public Housing Child Care Act," sponsored by Sens. Donald Riegle (D-MI) and Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA), would authorize $15 million for each of three years for the Department of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to local public housing agencies. These agencies would contract with nonprofit organizations to provide on-site child care services for low-income residents. Grants only would be made available to public housing projects that do not offer child care services.

S. 806, the "Dependent Care Grant Act Amendments of 1985," sponsored by Sens. Donald Riegle (D-MI), Edward Kennedy (D-MA), Alan Cranston (D-CA), and Gary Hart (D-CO), amends the Dependent Care Resource and Referral School-Age Block Grant by increasing the authorization from $20 million to $30 million for FY 1986 through 1989. This allows unused funds to be reallocated among the states, eliminating the requirement for a state match and permitting funding for operational expenses. It also requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit to Congress at the end of each fiscal year a national needs assessment for child care services of school-age children.

S. 807, the "Family Day Care Provider Assistance Act of 1985," sponsored by Sens. Gary Hart (D-CO), Alan Cranston (D-CA), Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ), David Durenberger (R-MN), Edward Kennedy (D-MA), and Donald Riegle (D-MI), would authorize $10 million for states to offer grants to nonprofit organizations with experience in working with family day care providers. The grant money will be used to provide substitutes to cover vacation and sick days, small grants for the purchase of equipment, funds to operate resource centers, and other supports the state determines to be appropriate. Grant recipients must offer support to providers primarily serving low-income families. The bill would authorize $250,000 for a National Resource Center, operated on a regional basis, to provide assistance to support organizations and individual providers.

S. 808, the "School-Based Child Care and Early Childhood Education Projects," sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA), would amend the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act. It authorizes $50 million for FY86 and such sums as would be necessary for each subsequent year through FY90 to provide grants to local education authorities for public schools to operate or contract to provide child care services for four- and five-year-olds. A local advisory panel composed of school personnel, representatives of public and private child care organizations, other experts in early childhood, and parents would be required to advise on the planning and operation of the projects. At a minimum, programs would be required to meet state child care standards applicable to child care funded by the Title XX Social Services Block Grant.

S. 809, the "College-Based Child Care Programs for Students Act," sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA), would amend the Higher Education Act to provide $20 million for child care support for low-income college students, and $5 million for renovation, reconstruction, and construction of facilities to be used by higher education institutions for licensed child care programs.

S. 810, the "Child Care Standards Improvement Act of 1985," introduced by Sens. Alan Cranston (D-CA), Christopher Dodd (D-CT), Edward Kennedy (D-MA), Donald Riegle (D-MI), Gary Hart (D-CO), and Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ), is similar to the section concerning standards incorporated in H.R. 2867.

States try to lower child care financing hurdles

But special loan provisions do not go far enough, advocates say.

While staff salaries consume the largest part of any child care facility's budget, there are also high capital costs associated with child care—costs which can lead to serious financing problems. These problems deserve more attention because they are a major barrier to the expansion of child care services.

State licensing standards require that child care facilities meet structural specifications, which are designed to protect children's health and safety. Meeting these specifications by renovating existing space or building new space can be costly, and often means that child care operators must borrow funds. But they often have difficulty obtaining loans from traditional lending institutions.

Four states, Connecticut, Maryland, Illinois, and California have taken steps to help child care providers overcome these financing problems. Florida has passed loan legislation but has failed to appropriate funding.

The following is a short overview of these state programs, and recommendations as to how both programs might be improved and implemented in other states.

Maryland's Day Care Facilities Loan Guarantee Fund, created by an act of the state's General Assembly in 1983, guarantees loans made to child care facilities by lending institutions. The fund, administered through the state's Department of Economic and Community Development, guarantees up to 80 percent of a loan to finance the extension, development, or improvement of day care facilities, as long as they meet state standards.

To date, however, only two child care providers have made use of the Fund. Maryland's child care advocates attribute this underuse to two factors: high interest rates, and lack of information about the Fund.

Lending institutions charge market interest rates, which are often prohibitively high for child care providers working with tight budgets. Advocates believe that if loans were made directly by the state, through a revolving loan fund, at a lower-than-market interest rate, more day care providers would apply. New legislation has been drafted for introduction in the next session of the General Assembly which would create such a revolving low-interest loan program.

Finally, many Maryland child care providers are simply unaware of the existence of the Fund. Advocates believe that the state has not undertaken an effective promotion and publicity campaign. Administrative changes, which have recently occurred at the state' Department of Economic and Community Development, give advocates reason to believe that there will be more publicity about the program in the future.

For more information on Maryland's Day Care Facilities Loan Guarantee Fund, contact: Ann Goldman, Maryland State Department of Economic and Community Development, 45 Calvert St., Annapolis MD 21401, (301) 269-2711.

Connecticut's low-interest loan program was established by the state legislature as a part of a broader bond authority package. Originally introduced as an appropriations bill in the 1981 and 1983 legislative sessions, the bill failed. Reintroduced in the last session as a bonding issue, the bill passed with $250,000 in bonding authority for its first year.

The revolving loan program, administered by the state's Department of Economic Development, will make low-interest loans of between $25,000 and $50,000 available to one small set of day care providers—non-profit employers (hospitals, schools, and colleges), which seek to provide day care services to employees. Monies obtained through the loan program must be used only for capital improvements or development, not general child care operating expenses.

A nonprofit employer may borrow money from the fund for up to five years. The monies are to be paid back to the state at a rate not to exceed 1 percent above the interest rate on the bond that was sold to finance the loan.

As the bonding authority was only passed in the last session of the General Assembly, no loans have yet been made. The state is still in the process of developing regulations for the administration of the fund.

For more information, contact: Fran Roberts, State of Connecticut Office of Child Day Care, 1179 Main St., Hartford, CT 06103 (703) 566-2893.

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services has implemented a pilot loan project in conjunction with the Chicago Community Trust Bank. The program provides loans to Chicago area child care centers for renovation and expansion. Chicago Trust provides the actual loan to the child care center and the state adjusts its payment rates to aid in the repayment of the loan. The pilot program is funded at $500,000. Since it has just been initiated no loans have been made to date. For more information on the program contact: Susan Howell, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, One North Old State Capital Plaza, Springfield, IL 62706 (217) 785-2666.

The California State Department of Education has a $1,018,000 revolving loan program which is administered by the Child Development Division of the Department of Education. Loans made through the program are interest free. Although initially created to assist family child cre providers, all child care facilities are eligible. For more information on the program contact: Francis Lacise, California Department of Education, Child Care Development Division, 1500 5th Street, 3rd floor, Sacramento CA 95814.

In its most recent session, the Florida legislature passed a bill authorizing the creation of a state loan program. However, no funds for the program were appropriated.

Ideally a state considering a loan program would use California's interest free revolving fund model. Failing this, states considering implementation of a child care loan program should consider Connecticut's funding mechanism: the floating of bonds to finance a revolving low-interest loan fund. Such a financing mechanism would, if the rate of interest on the loan were tied to the rate of interest on the bonds, put loans within reach of most child care provides. A second feature which makes this funding mechanism attractive is that the floating of bonds does not add to the state's budget requests.

States should consider adopting Maryland's policy of allowing all day care facilities to apply for loans.

States should also be prepared to undertake extensive promotion campaigns around their loan assistance programs. Resource and Referral, 4C programs and other existing networks which help coordinate community child care services could serve as publicity outlets. States should also train a number of employees to provide technical assistance to providers seeking to apply for loans.

A well planned, publicized, and administered child care loan assistance program could help to ease the day care credit crunch and greatly expand the supply of day care in any state willing to undertake such a project.

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